

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

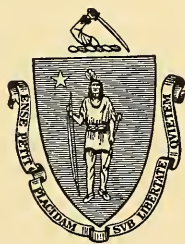
OF THE

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1921

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, April 1, 1922.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

The report of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools, constituting the Division of Juvenile Training of the Department of Public Welfare, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1921, is herewith respectfully presented.

RICHARD K. CONANT,
Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING.

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director.*

JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman.*

RALPH A. STEWART, BROOKLINE, *Vice-Chairman.*

MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.

MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, BROOKLINE.

AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.

JAMES D. HENDERSON, NEWTON.

EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, BEVERLY.

CLARENCE J. McKENZIE, WINTHROP.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for
Girls.*

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.*

EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch.*

THE SCHOOLS.

1. Lyman School for Boys, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which are set apart for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school, 450. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

2. Industrial School for Boys, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. Industrial School for Girls, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 268. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

PART I

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1921, upon the three juvenile industrial schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, *Director*,
JAMES W. McDONALD, *Chairman*,
RALPH A. STEWART, *Vice-Chairman*,
MATTHEW LUCE,
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,
AMY E. TAYLOR,
JAMES D. HENDERSON,
EUGENE T. CONNOLLY,
CLARENCE J. McKENZIE,

Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

ROBERT J. WATSON,
Executive Secretary.

REPORT.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

Mr. David R. Collier of Gardner, after two years of conscientious and intelligent service, resigned as trustee on July 1, 1921, feeling that he could not give the necessary time to the work.

Mr. Clarence J. McKenzie of Winthrop was appointed to take Mr. Collier's place.

The trustees are appointed by the Governor for a term of five years and are unpaid.

Dr. Chester C. Beckley, for fourteen years the supervising physician at the Industrial School for Girls, died suddenly on Feb. 4, 1921. His efficient medical work and keen interest in the welfare of the school made his death a great loss to the Commonwealth.

Dr. Edward F. W. Bartol of Lancaster, a graduate of Harvard University and the Harvard Medical School, and a first lieutenant of the Medical Corps of the United States Army from November, 1917, to January, 1919, was appointed to take the place of Dr. Beckley. Dr. Bartol is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

SCHOOL POPULATION.

One of the outstanding facts concerning the new commitments to the trustees during the year 1921 is the large increase in the number admitted to the Industrial School for Boys. In 1920 there were 285 new commitments, and in 1921, 352. This is an increase of $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Although a new cottage for 30 boys was opened, the capacity of the school was taxed during most of the year. The lack of work and industrial conditions generally probably account to a large degree for the increases.

The commitments to the Lyman School for Boys remained about the same, while the commitments to the Industrial School for Girls increased from 118 to 133, or 12.7 per cent.

TABLE 1. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Lyman School for Boys	332	347	341
Industrial School for Girls	180	118	133
Industrial School for Boys	374	285	352

TABLE 2. — *Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1921, the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on Nov. 30, 1921.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES.			Normal Capacity.	Number in School Nov. 30, 1921.
	1919.	1920.	1921.		
Lyman School for Boys	463	439	467	450	465
Industrial School for Boys	270	221	288	284	317
Industrial School for Girls	306	334	304	268	285

TABLE 3. — *Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

YEAR (ENDING NOVEMBER 30).	Lyman School for Boys.	Industrial School for Boys.	Industrial School for Girls.	Total.
1912	215	177	106	498
1913	254	202	126	582
1914	246	239	125	610
1915	289	218	90	597
1916	257	221	134	612
1917	384	258	155	797
1918	419	289	169	877
1919	332	374	180	886
1920	347	285	118	750
1921	341	352	133	826
Totals	3,084	2,615	1,336	7,035

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On Nov. 30, 1921, the total number of children who were wards of the trustees was 4,195, distributed as follows: —

TABLE 4. — *Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools Nov. 30, 1921.*

SCHOOL.	In the Schools.	On Parole.	Total.
Lyman School for Boys	465	1,769	2,234
Industrial School for Boys	317	877	1,194
Industrial School for Girls	285	482	767
Total	1,067	3,128	4,195

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held 12 meetings during the year, in addition to the 43 meetings of the various committees. The material side of the various departments under the Board always demands much attention, but the trustees try not to lose sight of the human side in their relations with the officers and the boys and girls under their care. Each request for the release on parole of a boy or girl is given careful and thorough attention by the trustees. During the past year the Board considered 1,811 cases dealing with the parole of boys and girls.

THE COST.

The total cost of the work under this Board for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1921, exclusive of expenditures for buildings and other permanent improvements at the three schools, was distributed as follows: —

Office of executive secretary and expenses of trustees, including printing of annual report	\$8,052 89
Expenses of Boys Parole Branch, including board, clothing and tuition in schools of young boys on parole	73,990 53
Expenses of Girls Parole Branch	34,234 39
Maintenance of Lyman School for Boys	232,431 40
Maintenance of Industrial School for Boys	149,880 93
Maintenance of Industrial School for Girls	160,537 33
Total	\$658,927 47

The weekly per capita cost of the three schools, figured on a basis of inmate numbers, shows a slight decrease for the Lyman School, a decided decrease for the Industrial School for Boys, but owing to the smaller number of inmates at the Industrial School for Girls and a fixed overhead, that school shows an increase in its per capita cost over 1920.

The following table shows the per capita cost of the three schools for 1920 and 1921:—

	1920.	1921.
Lyman School for Boys	\$9 85	\$9 55
Industrial School for Girls	8 95	10 14
Industrial School for Boys	13 48	9 96

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO SCHOOLS.

There have been 138 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. The parole committees for the Lyman School and Industrial School for Boys meet monthly at the respective institutions, and in October the regular monthly meeting of the Board was held at the Industrial School for Girls; the Board, as a whole, also made a visit of inspection the same day at the Industrial School for Boys.

On their visits to the schools, every effort is made by the trustees to assist the superintendents and to look out for the welfare of their wards.

In addition to the above visits of the trustees, the executive secretary of the Board has visited the three schools 52 times during the year.

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOLS.

During the year just closed, the general health of both the inmates and officers of the three schools has been very good. There was an unusually large number of appendicitis cases at the Industrial School for Girls. These girls were operated upon at the Clinton Hospital near by, but the convalescing period was spent in the school infirmary, which is well equipped to take care of all the ordinary needs of the school.

Each of the three schools is in charge of a competent physi-

cian who visits it regularly and examines every incoming and outgoing ward, and generally supervises the health of the boys and girls. All of the physicians are of recognized ability in the communities where the respective schools are located. For further details of the medical work, see physician's report for each school.

Each school has a regularly employed dentist, who examines all new commitments, looks after their teeth while they are in the school, and he must approve the condition of the teeth again before their parole is authorized by the trustees.

Each school has an infirmary and hospital of its own, at which an experienced and mature graduate nurse is always on duty, supplemented by other nursing assistance as occasion requires.

ACADEMIC WORK.

Most of the boys who are committed to the Lyman School are within ages which require them to attend public school if they remained at home. The boy is not deprived of the opportunity to continue his academic education because he is removed from the community for training and discipline. A fine school building with modern equipment, in charge of a principal and twelve competent teachers, stands ready to take care of the academic work. The boy is started in the school where he left off at the public school. The course of study, running through eight grades, is based on the courses of studies used in the larger cities of the State. The latest and best textbooks are in use. Some boys are advanced in grade after sufficient trial, and some are not able to meet the standards set for them in the same grades as they attended on the outside. Some boys who are released on parole and go into the public schools again are able to pass the examinations in their grade and be advanced to a higher grade. Every effort is made to keep the academic standards up to the public school requirements, and the boys enter into the school spirit with zeal and enthusiasm.

The school period is four hours long and is held in the afternoon. The forenoon is spent in other work, many of the boys taking up a trade which they follow after leaving the school.

At the Industrial School for Boys most of the boys have completed the legal requirements for school attendance, and

have been at work before commitment. All of the boys are examined, nevertheless, and those who have not gone through the sixth grade must continue their school work.

At the Industrial School for Girls, a principal and seventeen teachers give their time to the academic work. All of the grade work is taught and one year of high school work is given to those who have the ability to pursue it. The school period is in the afternoon as at the Lyman School. Not many of the girls continue their school work when paroled. Those who show marked ability are given special consideration soon after commitment, and are paroled early in order that they may go on with their school work in the public schools. Most of these girls are secured places of employment in the community, where they act as mothers' helpers and are able to earn their way and attend school.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND INSTRUCTION.

In all of the training schools the boys and girls are given every opportunity for religious worship according to their own particular faith. Special services are held at the appropriate times. Ministers, priests and Hebrew instructors attend the schools regularly and administer to the needs of their followers. The importance of giving these children religious instruction is realized fully by the trustees.

PAROLE.

Lyman School for Boys.

The law requires that all boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys shall be under fifteen years of age, and also provides that such boys as are committed shall be in the care of the trustees until they are twenty-one years of age.

When the boy arrives at the Lyman School, he is classified according to his age and experience, and assigned to a cottage. If he is very young and small, he is taken from the main school at once and placed in one of the cottages maintained especially for such boys. If he is backward mentally, he is placed in a cottage for such boys. If he appears to be an average boy, he takes his place with the large group and starts on his course of training and discipline.

He wishes to know immediately how long he will have to stay in the school. He is told that the length of his stay depends upon himself. For each day that his work and conduct are satisfactory, he will receive 10 merits; and if he has a perfect record for a month, he will be given a bonus, so that he may earn 480 merits in one month. When his work and conduct are poor, he will lose some of his merits. When he receives 4,000 merits, his case will be considered for parole.

Here, as in all of the schools, the question of parole is decided by the trustees. When he is ready for parole, the parole visitor investigates the boy's home and makes a report to the trustees. If the boy's home seems to offer a fair chance of his succeeding there on his return, the trustees will give him a trial there. If he does not succeed, he will be returned to the school and perhaps placed out with a family in the country until he seems worthy of another trial at home.

If he has no home, or if it seems inadvisable to parole him in his own home, he is secured a foster home on a farm, or elsewhere. If he is old enough, he earns wages; if not, he may just earn his board. If he is very small and must go to school, the State will place him and pay for his board. The trustees try to consider each case on its own merits when the question of parole arises.

Boys sometimes get into trouble at home and sometimes when they are placed out. Because a boy makes a misstep while on parole does not mean, necessarily, that he will be returned to the school. He is returned for further training and discipline only when it is for his good, or for the best interests of the community where he lives. When he is returned for serious cause, he is deprived of some of the pleasures which are allowed the other boys, and the discipline is made more strict.

The average length of stay for the past two years has been about eleven and a half months.

Industrial School for Boys.

At the Industrial School for Boys, the boys must be over fifteen and under eighteen at time of commitment. An older, larger and more experienced boy has to be dealt with than the boy in the Lyman School. The merit system is not used. The

boy is kept in the school until he shows the right attitude toward society, — a proper respect for law and order and a desire to take his place in the community again as a law-abiding citizen. His preference, fitness and capability for a trade are considered, and, so far as possible, he is given training along that line.

Every boy whose case is considered for parole, whether upon recommendation of the superintendent, or by special application, is interviewed personally by a committee of the trustees. At the Lyman School the trustees see personally only those boys who are returned to the school for violation of their parole. The average length of stay for the past two years has been nine and a half months.

Industrial School for Girls.

This school is for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment, and they remain in the care of the trustees until they are twenty-one, as in the boys' schools. The course of training for the girls is very carefully planned. They take up sewing in the receiving cottage. Then follows the laundry course, kitchen work, cooking, baking, etc., and finally they go into the parole cottage, where the girls have complete charge. After a month there, they are ready for parole. The course takes about two years for the average girl.

When the girl reaches the parole cottage, the parole department investigates conditions at her home and reports to the trustees. Where the chance of success appears favorable, she may be allowed to go directly home from the school. If she has no home, or her home does not seem to offer the proper supervision, she is secured employment at housework at wages in accordance with her ability to work.

Girls must be under seventeen at the time of commitment, and the average age is about fifteen and a half years. This means that they are in the care of the trustees a much shorter period than the majority of the Lyman School boys, whose average age for the past two years has been about twelve years and nine months.

Whenever an application is made for the parole of a girl because of sickness or financial need in her home, the trustees

consider the case very thoroughly, even though the girl has not finished her course at the school. Their effort is to take such action as is for the best interests of the girl and that is consistent with the duty which the court has placed upon them to train and discipline each girl.

Some girls are pregnant when committed to the school and must be removed before they have an opportunity for adequate training. These girls present a very difficult problem. They have to be placed in families with their babies, where, if possible, they may earn their way. But because of their lack of training, it is difficult to find positions for them.

SAVINGS OF WARDS.

The trustees feel justifiably proud of the record made by the wards in the matter of savings. Notwithstanding the general depression and lack of work, a large net gain in the savings of wards was made in each parole department. The Boys Parole Branch reported a total balance on deposit at the close of the fiscal year of \$19,877.81, representing 692 accounts, this being a net gain of \$5,028.02 over last year. The Girls Parole Branch had a balance on deposit of \$17,994.40, as compared with \$14,251.14 for the corresponding period of 1920, a net gain of \$3,743.26. This represented 358 accounts.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SCHOOLS.

In 1921 the Legislature appropriated \$62,000 for the construction of a new kitchen and laundry building, equipped with a modern refrigerating plant, at the Industrial School for Boys, to replace the old building destroyed by fire. This new building is almost completed, and will be a great addition to the school.

On May 31, 1921, the laundry at the Lyman School for Boys was partially destroyed by a fire, originating, it is supposed, from the electric wiring. The damage, amounting to about \$2,600, consisted mostly of the loss of materials and clothing in the laundry at the time.

The trustees have requested the Legislature to appropriate funds for the following purposes in 1922: —

For the construction of an infirmary building at the Industrial School for Boys.

For the construction of a general kitchen, storage and laundry building at the Lyman School for Boys.

For the installation of new heating systems in several of the cottages at the Industrial School for Girls.

At the Lyman School for Boys there is great need of a large assembly hall where the whole school may be brought together in one large meeting place. The trustees have not requested the Legislature for an appropriation to construct such a building this year, but it would be of great service, not only in providing an assembly hall, but in relieving the crowded condition of the school building.

PART II

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

AND STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE
INSTITUTIONS AND THE PAROLE
BRANCHES

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WEST-BOROUGH.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent.*

A study of the statistical tables will show a marked change over last year. Perhaps the most vital point in these tables is that referring to the number of boys returned to the school. The report of 1920 shows 333 returned for cause. The number this year is 458. This large increase may be attributed to the business and industrial conditions of the community. Other schools of this kind report similar conditions.

The daily average for the year is 467.35, a daily increase of 28.56 over the previous year. This has tested our normal capacity and has necessitated an early parole in many cases, which may also be a contributing cause for such a large number of boys being recalled to the school.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The year has been a profitable and successful one. The course of study in various departments is about the same as last year. We have maintained a high school class with an average of 15 boys, and several were placed in the public high school. At the close of the school year 37 boys were awarded grammar school diplomas.

The interest shown and progress made by the pupils have been exceptionally good when one considers the fact that many of our boys were truants and failures in the public schools. Nearly all are backward and many are defective. They come to us poorly graded and with little interest in school work.

The sloyd classes have shown some unusually fine specimens of work. They made a study of the woods used, had practice in spelling of sloyd terms, and the use and care of tools.

The boys have shown keen interest in their study of music, besides sight reading and memory work. A few minutes of each period have been devoted to community singing.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

We do not believe that the boys' education should be confined to the schoolroom alone. They spend one-half of each day at some vocational work which will be of service to them when they leave the school.

The boys of the carpenter class receive a sufficient knowledge of carpentry while at the school to make them desirable for a position in this line. Many of our boys are working with building and manufacturing firms.

The boys of the printing class have done another year of efficient work. The school paper has been issued regularly. The amount of outside work done by the class has exceeded that of the previous year. The boys have applied themselves to their tasks, and the training they have received is of inestimable value to them as they learn a trade by which they may earn their own living after leaving the school. The work accomplished is also an asset to the school.

A group of 40 boys have received training in the shoe department. Boys who have come from shoe towns and desire the trade are given preference. All shoes and slippers for our institution and the Industrial School for Boys are manufactured here.

The work of the painting class included the repainting of the interior of Oak, Hillside, Elms, Wayside, Davitt and Riverview cottages, the general kitchen, farm carts, sleds and many other smaller jobs. The work is done entirely by boy labor and affords them a practical knowledge of this branch of the work.

The buildings are in reasonably good condition. More than the usual amount of repairs have been made. There have been a number of improvements. The second story at the hospital has been fitted for an emergency ward, with bath and rooms for nurses.

A new garage is nearly completed. A fireproof vault for the storing of records has been built in the basement of the administration building. Davitt and Riverview cottages have been reslated and shingled.

FARM.

Our farm was very productive this year. An abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables was produced; corn and potatoes were exceptionally good. Two thousand four hundred and fifteen bushels of potatoes and 449 tons of corn for ensilage were harvested. The fruit crop, especially apples and peaches, was almost a total failure, due to late frost in the spring which injured the fruit buds.

The dairy has shown good results, producing what milk and butter were required. The herd has been improved and we have a large number of young stock.

The swine herd has produced a large amount of pork for the institution. The poultry department, although small, has made a material gain over last year.

One of the old team of horses has outlived its usefulness and has been replaced. A Fordson tractor has been added to the farm machinery equipment.

HEALTH.

A review of the physician's report will show the general health of the school has been good. Many of our boys come here in poor physical condition. In most cases this is due to lack of proper nourishment, late hours and excessive use of cigarettes. But here, with regular hours, wholesome food, use of the gymnasium, swimming pool and playgrounds, there is marked physical improvement. All athletic sports have been entered into with zest, and under the direction of a competent instructor the boys have done excellent work.

A very enjoyable and profitable event occurred this year when a number of the senior officers from the Boston Police Department were entertained at the school. They interviewed many of the boys from their districts, and advised them as to the best manner of co-operation with the officers for their own good. Many boys met officers on that day in real friendship, officers whom, heretofore, they classed as their enemies.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to all who have helped in this work, especially to the parole visitors who have exerted every effort to place boys and to help jobless boys from being returned to the school during the period of business depression.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician at the Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, for the year 1921 is respectfully submitted.

Once more we are able to report a condition of excellent general health in the institution. The boy who does not leave the school in much better physical condition than when he entered it, is decidedly the exception. In many instances the gain in weight is very rapid and very marked. A failure to gain in weight we always consider an indication of disease, and every effort possible is made to find out the cause.

During the first part of the year we had considerable sickness of various kinds, but for several months past we have been very fortunate, there being almost no sickness more serious than ordinary cold and sore throat. At the time of our last report we had been having a few cases of diphtheria. In December three more cases developed, in January one, in February one and in March four. We finally cultured the throats of every boy from all of the cottages from which we had had cases. We found several boys who had positive cultures although they had not been sick. These boys were quarantined with those who had the disease and all the boys who were thought to have been exposed, and were given antitoxin; also, all the new boys coming to the school were given small doses of antitoxin. In this way we succeeded in getting rid of the disease and have had none since. Quite a percentage of the boys have now been given the Schick test, and, when indicated, the immunizing doses of toxin-antitoxin. This method of preventing diphtheria has been so successful in places where it has been tried, we feel that we should make as thorough use of it as possible in our institution.

During March and April we had quite an epidemic of rather mild influenza. The average number of patients in the hospital for the month of March was eighteen daily, nearly all of which were grip cases. One boy sick with rheumatism, complicated by a chronic heart lesion, was dangerously ill for quite a long time. He had a severe pericarditis which seemed to have been due, in part at least, to grip infection.

In December three boys fractured their arms and one boy fractured his femur. He was treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

On April 3 a boy was brought to the hospital with appendicitis. As it seemed probable that the appendix had already ruptured, Dr. James S. Stone of Framingham was called and the boy was operated on the same day. In spite of his serious condition he made a good recovery. In June another boy with appendicitis was sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he was operated on. Two weeks after the operation he developed some complication which quickly proved fatal.

Other cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment included one with a deep abscess in the throat, one with intussusception, one with hernia, and seventeen for removal of tonsils and adenoids. We are again greatly indebted to this hospital not only for operations performed, but for frequent consultations and advice. Eight boys were sent to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, one for operation on his nose, one for injury to eye, one for strabismus, one for tonsils and adenoids, and four for consultation.

For a long time we have felt the need of more hospital accommodation whenever any emergency arose. The new ward now nearly completed will supply that need, and make it possible for us to treat boys sick with any infectious disease, outside the general ward.

Following is a summary of our work: —

Number of visits by physician	354
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients	10,737
Number of cases admitted to hospital	369
Number of different patients treated, out-patients	2,987
Number of different patients treated, ward patients	369
Average number of patients in hospital daily	6
Average number of out-patients in hospital daily	29

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients	62
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients	25
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients	3
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients	—
Number of new inmates examined by physician	341
Number of inmates leaving examined by physician	720
Number of inmates returned examined by physician	274
Number of inmates leaving school examined by nurse	6
Number of inmates returned examined by nurse	13
Number of inmates transferred to other hospitals or institutions:	
Massachusetts General Hospital	33
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	8
State Infirmary at Tewksbury	2
Psychopathic Hospital	3
Monson State Hospital	1
Number of operations performed for —	
Tonsils and adenoids	20
Appendicitis	2
Hernia	1
Circumcision	4
Intussusception	1
Number of inmates whose vision was tested	341
Number of inmates whose vision was tested with atropine	57
Number of inmates given glasses	33
Number of inmates whose eyes were treated	43
Number of inmates whose ears were treated	62
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated	39
Special cases:	
Diphtheria	9
Rheumatism and pericarditis	1
Influenza	90
Fractures	4

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. William E. Moore.

Number of patients seen by dentist	1,156
Number of amalgam fillings	398
Number of cement fillings	385
Number of extractions	492
Number of roots filled	12
Number of treatments including after-extraction treatment . . .	341
Number of cleanings	801

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 5. — *Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Boys in school Nov. 30, 1920	454
RECEIVED: — Committed	338
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys	3
Returned from places	458
Runaways captured	160
Returned from hospitals	51
Returned from funerals	10
Returned from visits to sick relatives	8
Returned from court	1
Returned from visit home at Christmas	10
	<hr/> 1,039
Whole number in the school during the twelve months	¹ 1,493
RELEASED: — Paroled to parents and relatives	446
Paroled to others than relatives	165
Boarded out	141
Runaways	170
Sent to hospitals	56
Turned over to police	2
Died	1
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys	15
Released to funerals	10
Released to Navy	2
Released to visit sick relatives	10
Released home for Christmas	10
	<hr/> 1,028
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1921	465

¹ This represents 992 individuals.

TABLE 6. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1921, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1921.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable	2	110	112
Berkshire	4	399	403
Bristol	39	1,240	1,279
Dukes	—	23	23
Essex	40	1,850	1,890
Franklin	1	107	108
Hampden	37	881	918
Hampshire	7	174	181
Middlesex	67	2,680	2,747
Nantucket	—	24	24
Norfolk	14	694	708
Plymouth	9	309	318
Suffolk	92	2,672	2,764
Worcester	29	1,346	1,375
Totals	341	12,509	12,850

TABLE 7. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Fathers born in United States . .	25	24	12	23	23	30	27	18	17	23
Mothers born in United States . .	21	25	29	20	20	26	48	33	32	26
Fathers foreign born	14	31	34	21	19	29	41	27	28	29
Mothers foreign born	16	26	17	24	26	42	24	24	17	26
Both parents born in United States .	37	35	24	33	32	53	49	37	40	44
Both parents foreign born	94	123	111	149	104	183	242	196	190	178
Nativity of both parents unknown .	23	26	51	32	50	37	33	27	51	44
Nativity of one parent unknown . .	31	37	26	31	38	48	52	47	40	42
Per cent of foreign parentage . . .	42	48	45	52	40	48	58	59	55	52
Per cent of American parentage . .	17	14	10	11	12	14	12	11	11	13
Per cent of unknown parentage . .	10	10	20	11	19	10	8	8	15	13

TABLE 8. — *Nativity of Boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Born in United States	190	222	234	282	249	333	363	292	317	311
Foreign born	24	31	10	7	7	49	53	36	27	24
Unknown nativity	1	1	2	—	1	3	3	4	3	6

TABLE 9. — *Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1921.	Committed from 1885 to 1920.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	—	4	25	29
Eight	1	35	115	151
Nine	9	125	231	365
Ten	18	298	440	756
Eleven	34	566	615	1,215
Twelve	48	1,094	748	1,890
Thirteen	99	1,775	897	2,771
Fourteen	117	2,612	778	3,507
Fifteen	15	185	913	1,113
Sixteen	—	25	523	548
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	—	2	17	19
Unknown	—	12	32	44
Totals	341	6,737	5,518	12,596

TABLE 10. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Had parents	238
Had no parents	19
Had father only	25
Had mother only	44
Had stepfather	19
Had stepmother	9
Had intemperate father	36
Had both parents intemperate	4
Had parents separated	11
Had attended church	341
Had never attended church	—
Had not attended school within one year	10
Had not attended school within two years	3
Had been arrested before	288
Had been inmates of other institutions	100
Had used tobacco	110
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested	79
Were attending school	130
Were idle	118
Parents owning residence	86
Members of family had been arrested	106

TABLE 11. — *Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.		Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
8	—	3 ¹	12	1	1
3	—	4	13	1	2
5	—	5	6	1	3
8	—	6	7	1	4
10	—	7	6	1	5
24	—	8	2	1	6
40	—	9	6	1	7
44	—	10	3	1	8
27	—	11	1	1	9
26	1	—			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 251; average length of stay in the school, 11.11 months.

¹ Or less.

TABLE 12. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Assault	2
Breaking and entering	98
Delinquent child	84
Larceny	104
Transferred from custody of Division of Child Guardianship	6
Stubbornness	23
Running away	15
Forgery	1
Vagrancy	2
Setting fires	3
Truancy	2
Receiving stolen property	1
Total number committed	341

TABLE 13. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR.	Average Number of Inmates.	New Commit- ments.	Paroled.	Released otherwise than by paroling.
1911-12	358.59	215	394	152
1912-13	408.39	254	433	176
1913-14	446.31	246	442	162
1914-15	442.00	289	545	128
1915-16	448.50	257	497	183
1916-17	467.68	384	574	264
1917-18	500.07	419	715	247
1918-19	463.79	332	866	303
1919-20	438.79	347	627	179
1920-21	467.35	341	752	276
Average for ten years	444.15	308.4	584.5	207

TABLE 14. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.**A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years.		Years.
1912	15.63	1917	14.33
1913	15.09	1918	14.06
1914	15.23	1919	13.82
1915	15.83	1920	13.98
1916	15.61	1921	14.04

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months.		Months.
1912	19.76	1917	14.43
1913	18.42	1918	12.14
1914	17.24	1919	10.75
1915	16.12	1920	11.74
1916	15.47	1921	11.11

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years.		Years.
1912	13.28	1917	12.98
1913	13.22	1918	12.91
1914	13.27	1919	13.04
1915	13.18	1920	13.19
1916	13.02	1921	13.20

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1912	374	1917	279
1913	410	1918	361
1914	377	1919	461
1915	405	1920	333
1916	386	1921	458

TABLE 14. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys — Concluded.**E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.*

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1912	\$6 25	\$6 23	1917	\$5 90	\$5 89
1913	5 51	5 48	1918	7 00	6 98
1914	5 26	5 23	1919	8 00	8 06
1915	5 37	5 31	1920	9 85	9 83
1916	5 44	5 42	1921	9 86	9 55

TABLE 15. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

In 1st grade	2
In 2d grade	9
In 3d grade	19
In 4th grade	47
In 5th grade	67
In 6th grade	92
In 7th grade	48
In 8th grade	29
In 9th grade	3
In high school	17
Special class	8

REPORT OF TREASURER.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1921:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1920	\$4,030 72
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Personal services:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement . . .	\$42 81
--	---------

Sales:

Clothing and materials	\$20 00
Furnishings and household supplies	20 00
Repairs, ordinary	32 53
	<hr/>
	72 53

Miscellaneous receipts:

Interest on bank balances	132 66
	<hr/>
	248 00

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of 1920	\$13,673 16
Advance money (amount on hand November 30)	10,000 00
Approved schedules of 1921	207,585 26
	<hr/>
	231,258 42

Appropriation, extraordinary	2,265 94
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Lyman trust fund income	841 67
	<hr/>

Total	\$238,644 75
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts	\$248 00
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Maintenance appropriations:

Balance November schedule, 1920	\$17,703 88
Eleven months' schedules, 1921	207,585 26
November advances	6,845 38
November schedule on account	6,761 42
	<hr/>
	238,895 94

Amount carried forward	\$239,143 94
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<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$239,143 94
Appropriation, extraordinary:	
Approved schedules	2,265 94
Lyman trust fund income	841 67
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	¹ 3,606 80
Total	\$238,644 75

MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$1,647 86
Appropriation, current year	234,400 00
Total	\$236,047 86
Expenses (as analyzed below)	232,431 40
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$3,616 46

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:

Chas. A. Keeler, superintendent	\$3,000 00
Medical	2,091 13
Administration	10,961 46
Kitchen and dining-room service	2,670 00
Ward service (male)	17,315 57
Ward service (female)	10,656 18
Industrial and educational department	23,311 65
Engineering department	8,090 00
Repairs	9,504 81
Farm	3,749 03
Stable, garage and grounds	780 00
	\$92,129 83

Religious instruction:

Catholic	\$1,475 16
Hebrew	248 90
Protestant	511 50
	2,235 56

Travel, transportation and office expenses:

Postage	\$526 15
Printing and binding	390 23
Stationery and office supplies	624 22
Telephone and telegraph	612 82
Travel	1,358 68
Sundries	17 30
Freight	41 73
	3,571 13

Food:

Flour	\$9,087 56
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.	1,473 24
Bread, crackers, etc.	357 02

<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$10,917 82	\$97,936 52
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¹ Deficit.

Amounts brought forward \$10,917 82 \$97,936 52

Food — *Con.*

Peas and beans (canned and dried)	1,238 06
Macaroni and spaghetti	167 26
Potatoes	136 82
Meat	10,820 87
Fish (fresh, cured and canned)	1,885 92
Butter	74 06
Butterine, etc.	1,299 25
Peanut butter	506 93
Cheese	379 72
Coffee	258 40
Coffee substitutes	74 59
Tea	116 46
Cocoa	163 61
Eggs (fresh)	913 23
Egg powders, etc.	203 26
Sugar (cane)	2,147 91
Fruit (fresh)	208 70
Fruit (dried and preserved)	1,077 83
Lard and substitutes	562 15
Molasses and syrups	216 63
Vegetables (canned and dried)	128 62
Seasonings and condiments	1,114 86
Yeast, baking powder, etc.	416 21
Sundry foods (canned soups)	6 68
Freight	755 57
Pie filling	112 50

35,903 92

Clothing and materials:

Boots, shoes and rubbers	\$578 22
Clothing (outer)	5,760 01
Clothing (under)	1,471 76
Dry goods for clothing	3,225 51
Hats and caps	243 50
Leather and shoe findings	5,440 64
Machinery for manufacturing	842 82
Socks and smallwares	2,227 91
Freight	240 37

20,030 74

Furnishings and household supplies:

Beds, bedding, etc.	\$1,885 66
Carpets, rugs, etc.	288 03
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.	762 62
Electric lamps	524 85
Fire hose and extinguishers	142 50
Furniture, upholstery, etc.	601 22
Kitchen and household wares	2,142 06
Laundry supplies and materials	1,370 70
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants	368 88
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.	966 62
Freight	126 48

9,179 62

Amount carried forward \$163,050 80

Amount brought forward \$163,050 80

Medical and general care:

Books, periodicals, etc.	\$229 90	
Entertainments, games, etc.	581 07	
Gratuities	1 20	
Ice and refrigeration	285 84	
Manual training supplies	70 98	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus)	794 83	
Medical attendance (extra)	619 12	
Return of runaways	1,469 75	
School books and supplies	759 99	
Trunks, handbags, etc.	186 39	
Water	1,111 39	
Sewer rental and repairs	677 00	
Freight	86 99	
		6,874 45

Heat, light and power: —

Coal (bituminous)	\$8,268 95	
Freight and cartage	12,781 21	
Coal (anthracite)	1,418 25	
Freight and cartage	1,071 93	
Wood	15 00	
Electricity	735 33	
Oil	160 88	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines	264 76	
Freight	11 78	
		24,728 09

Farm:

Bedding materials	\$484 54	
Blacksmithing and supplies	436 54	
Carriages, wagons and repairs	260 51	
Dairy equipment and supplies	220 13	
Fencing materials	79 73	
Fertilizers	1,253 50	
Grain, etc.	9,705 07	
Hay	937 95	
Harnesses and repairs	167 65	
Horses	350 00	
Cows	295 00	
Other live stock	117 50	
Rent	169 37	
Spraying materials	163 65	
Stable and barn supplies	59 23	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	1,212 23	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	926 25	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.	149 68	
Freight	471 40	
Tractor repairs and supplies	178 23	
		17,638 16

Garage, stable and grounds:

Automobile repairs and supplies	\$709 85	
Fertilizers	106 82	
Grain	44 77	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$861 44	\$212,291 50

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$861 44	\$212,291 50
Garage, stable and grounds — <i>Con.</i>		
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	48 71	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	75	
Freight	4 10	
		915 00
Repairs, ordinary:		
Brick	\$74 20	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.	736 68	
Electrical work and supplies	930 67	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.	387 35	
Labor (not on pay roll)	4 00	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products)	2,107 98	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.	1,768 10	
Plumbing and supplies	388 64	
Roofing and materials	996 75	
Steam fittings and supplies	528 58	
Tools, machines, etc.	134 31	
Boilers, repairs	257 08	
Dynamos, repairs	271 01	
Engines, repairs	36 75	
Sundries, vault	136 95	
Freight	338 33	
Machinery repairs	94 71	
		9,192 09
Repairs and renewals:		
Repair and extension of railroad siding	\$1,280 00	
Vacuum valves and two coal cars	229 58	
Equipping new blacksmith shop	248 96	
Survey of institution	638 15	
Dust blower and motor	1,160 81	
Materials for finishing three rooms and toilets	1,520 14	
One Fordson tractor with plough and harrows	937 00	
One Ford ton truck	972 30	
Iron and lead-lined pipe	785 70	
Pipe covering	512 47	
Material for garage	439 82	
Office equipment	350 00	
Replacing toilets	73 50	
Pipe and connections	197 88	
One sewing machine	132 50	
Two fire ladders	152 20	
One 15 horse power motor	220 50	
One exhaust fan	181 30	
		10,032 81
Total expenses for maintenance		\$232,431 40

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations for current year	\$2,500 00
Expended during the year (see statement below)	2,265 94
Balance Nov. 30, 1921, carried to next year	\$234 06

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Extraordinary: fire damage in laundry	- -	\$2,500 00	\$2,265 94	\$2,265 94	\$234 06

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand	\$3,606 80	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):		
Account maintenance	\$6,845 38	
Account November schedule	6,761 42	
	<u>13,606 80</u>	
		\$10,000 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation, account November, 1921, schedule		14,846 14
		<u>\$24,846 14</u>

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills	\$24,846 14
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 467.35.

Total cost for maintenance, \$232,431.40.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.5642.

Receipt from sales, \$72.53.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0030.

All other institution receipts, \$175.47.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0072.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$9.5540.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1921.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

38 acres, 67 rods grounds (about buildings)	\$10,774 81
103 acres, 146 rods mowing	13,503 75
87½ acres, 2 rods tillage	10,002 06
13½ acres orchard	1,710 00
11 acres, 45 rods woodland	338 43
115 acres pasture	2,875 00
19 acres, 119 rods waste and miscellaneous	729 04
⅙ acre railroad siding	200 00

\$40,133 09
Buildings.

Willow Park Cottage	\$5,000 00
Maple Cottage	3,700 00
Elms Cottage	22,000 00
Chauncey and Lyman cottages	38,000 00
Gables Cottage	9,000 00
Hillside Cottage	15,000 00
Worcester and Wachusett cottages	47,000 00
Oak Cottage	16,000 00
Boulder Cottage	17,000 00
Wayside Cottage	5,900 00
Davitt Cottage	5,500 00
Administration building	11,100 00
The Inn	1,000 00
Storehouse	12,300 00
School building	43,400 00
Power station	44,043 00
Greenhouse	2,000 00
Scale building	500 00
Hospital	13,000 00
Piggery	1,000 00
Cow barn	14,500 00

Amounts carried forward \$326,943 00 \$40,133 09

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$326,943 00	\$40,133 09
Creamery building	1,436 00	
Henhouses	1,200 00	
Horse barn and fire station	7,980 00	
Superintendent's house	3,500 00	
Superintendent's barn	600 00	
Superintendent's summer house	50 00	
Ice house	1,550 00	
Subways	6,765 00	
Heating system	10,049 00	
Hot-water system	3,465 00	
Sewerage system	10,650 00	
		374,188 00
Berlin house and grounds	\$3,400 00	
Berlin barn and sheds	1,500 00	
Berlin land, 90 acres	1,100 00	
		6,000 00
Total real estate		\$420,321 09

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property	161,685 36
Total valuation of property	\$582,006 45

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year .	454	-	454
Number received during the year	1,039	-	1,039
Number passing out of the institution during the year .	1,028	-	1,028
Number at the end of the fiscal year	465	-	465
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	467.35	-	467.35
Average number of officers and employees during the year .	58.48	47.48	105.96

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1920	1,685
Released on parole during year 1921	755
Total	2,440
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	671
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1921	1,769
Net gain	84

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages	\$92,129 83
2. Subsistence	35,903 92
3. Clothing	20,030 74
4. Ordinary repairs	9,192 09
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	75,174 82

Total for institution \$232,431 40

*Expenditures for Parole Branch.*¹

Salaries	\$27,781 32
Office and other expenses	18,129 38
Boarded boys under fourteen	26,458 22
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out	1,621 61
<hr/>	
Total	\$73,990 53

Notes on current expenses: —

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions, — the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The past year has been one of steady but very real progress in the development of the school. A better type of employee, both men and women, is available. They are more ready to settle down and take a vital interest in the work. Personal example in conduct and ideals is by far the greatest factor in character development; hence, any improvement in the personnel of the staff is clearly evident in the improvement noted in the boy. To unify the boy's desires around a definite purpose — to work toward this end — is often to save him from a life of social failure. It has been possible during the past year to assign an experienced man to the sole task of guiding the boys through their course in the school, placing them after careful consideration of their desires and abilities in shop or school, and lending a sympathetic and understanding ear to all their difficulties.

Perhaps owing to the industrial depression, there has been a marked increase in the number of commitments and in the number of boys returned for failure on parole. During the year there came under our care 687 individuals, as against 621 the previous year. With a normal capacity of 280 boys, the average population has been over 300 during the greater part of the year. The overcrowding has made an intelligent segregation of types very difficult, and at times impossible. However, the standard of conduct has been maintained, and the average length of stay is the same as it was the previous year, nine and one-half months.

The proportion of boys, both of whose parents were foreign born, is about the same as last year, 50 per cent, with no marked change in nationality of parentage.

There has been a decided drop in the mentality of boys committed, about 40 per cent being able to do only fifth grade work or less in academic courses. The number of definitely feeble-minded boys, always a problem, has increased. Apparently many courts, confronted with the case of a feeble-minded boy who obviously is not fitted for the institution for feeble-minded, commit him to us as a last resort. Such lads cannot profit greatly by the training here and are a drawback to the life of the school.

On Dec. 1, 1921, about one-third of the population was composed of boys who had been trained at this or other institutions previous to their present admission. It is hoped that with better economic conditions the number of boys of this sophisticated type will be greatly reduced, thus giving a freer opportunity for work with new material.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The new general kitchen and laundry building is nearly completed. The superstructure, steam fitting and plumbing were done by contract. A large part of the work, however, was done by the boys, including the excavating and grading, the completion of the building up to and including the first floor, the laying of 1,500 linear feet of sidewalk, and the laying of 400 feet of 8-inch water main. The building is a fine addition to the general appearance of the school, and supplies a great need in the proper care of the boys.

One of the old Shaker buildings has been relocated and rebuilt, making excellent additional quarters for employees.

A new water-tight covering has been placed on the industrial building and on the warehouse.

The work of building new roads and lawns has been continued in accordance with the plans laid out for the development of appearance and efficiency.

HEALTH.

The health of the boys continues unusually good and their gain in size and weight is remarkable, very few boys being able to wear away on parole the clothes in which they were committed. That mental life and conduct are to a large degree de-

pendent on general physical condition is constantly borne in on us as we watch the lads' all-around development. We are, of course, still greatly handicapped for want of a proper hospital and infirmary building where contagious diseases may be safely dealt with. At present we have but six beds available for the care of illness in a population of over 300 boys.

FARM.

One of the most important factors in the training offered our boys is the farm, and this has been emphasized during the past year. Not only in actual agricultural work, but also in the clearing and draining of land, the building of fences, the cutting and hauling of logs, the boys are learning something of how the work of the world is done and gaining the power to do their share. Incidental to the clearing of land, more than 300 cords of firewood and 80,000 board-feet of lumber were produced.

Following is a brief statement of the more important productions of the farm:—

Poultry (pounds)	3,904
Pork (pounds)	16,615
Eggs (dozens)	3,721
Milk (quarts)	180,084
Vegetables (bushels)	9,080
Fruits (bushels)	204

EDUCATION.

Vocational training is of prime importance for boys who must earn their own living, and the whole organization of the school tends toward the end of teaching boys to do things. There are sixteen departments that give the boy definite trade instruction. Besides this, all the general work of the school is done by the boys under men and women chosen because of their fitness to guide and to teach. Careful examination of all boys committed shows that 40 per cent have not attained sixth grade standing in academic work, and this side of the training has received greater attention than heretofore. By classifying them in small groups of not over twenty-four, which makes individual training possible, very substantial results are being obtained. Although the training in the trades offers much intellectual stimulus, boys

who have not completed at least the fifth grade should have the more direct training given them in the schoolroom. If the present low standing of academic accomplishment continues with new commitments, there should undoubtedly be a fourth teacher for this work.

It is always difficult to measure the results of work in character building. Nevertheless, the following data are of interest as pointing toward the relative efficiency of the work being done by the school. In 1915, 163 boys were paroled from the school. All of these have now become twenty-one. Sixty per cent were never any further trouble to the Commonwealth after being paroled. At twenty-one, 70 per cent were unqualifiedly good citizens, regularly employed on Dec. 1, 1921. Eleven per cent were failures, 10 of the 163 boys having been sent to some penal institution, and 8 others, although never committed to another institution, being burdens on society. Nineteen per cent are wavering still and may go up or down. The above statements are based on actual case histories obtained by the parole department, which has the care of the boys after leaving the school. Much might be written of the almost wonderful transformations brought about in some individual cases, but the facts quoted would seem a solid basis for the belief that we are working in the right direction and to good purpose.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THOMAS E. LILLY, M.D.

The report of the physician of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley for the year 1921 is hereby respectfully submitted.

We have had very little illness of a serious nature during the year. The cases that have given us most concern were those of boys who had some serious disability or disease when they were committed to the school. Although we have had very little serious illness, the work of the medical department has been greatly augmented by the large increase in the number of boys committed to the institution. The greater part of our work consists of the treatment of minor injuries and infections, colds, sore throats and other ailments that are always prevalent in an institution of this type.

We are greatly handicapped in our work both as to treatment and prophylaxis by the lack of room and proper equipment which cannot be installed in a building such as we are now obliged to use for hospital purposes. With a school population of more than 300 boys, we have only six beds available to take care of both our sick boys and our convalescents. It is my opinion that we should have an infirmary of at least twenty-five to thirty beds, with isolation ward, operating room, out-patient room, waiting room, diet kitchen and laboratory.

We have continued the use of toxin-antitoxin mixture for the prevention of diphtheria, and it is very gratifying to us, in view of the fact that we were the first to use this method of immunization in New England, to know that the State Department of Public Health and the boards of health of most of the cities and large towns in Massachusetts are recommending the use of the toxin-antitoxin mixture to prevent their school children from being infected by diphtheria. Our experience with

this prophylactic measure has been very successful. Since we began its use in 1915, we have immunized more than 2,000 boys; we have had absolutely no ill effects from its use, and have not had a case of diphtheria in our school for a number of years, in no case in a boy who had been properly immunized.

I find that the boys are well fed and comfortably housed, and in almost every instance leave the school in far better physical condition than when they were committed.

The following is a summary of the work of the physician and dentist during the year: —

Number of physician's visits to the school	360
Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department . .	9,214
Number of cases admitted to hospital	239
Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department	2,907
Total number of patients admitted to hospital	209
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital . . .	175
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day	53
Smallest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day	2
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day	8
Average number of patients in hospital	6
Average number of patients in out-patient department	26
Number of new inmates of school examined by physician . . .	352
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school . .	346
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school .	103
Number transferred to any other hospital or institution:	
Massachusetts General Hospital	4
State Infirmary at Tewksbury	2
Worcester State Hospital	2
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	1
Operations performed:	
Tonsils and adenoids	8
Phimosis	4
Peritonsillar abscess	1
Colles fracture	1
Fracture of ulna	1
Amputation of finger	1
Incisions for septic condition	10
Etherization	10
Suturing of incised wounds	12
Glasses prescribed	18
Immunization by toxin-antitoxin	352

Special cases treated:

Tonsillitis	30
Pharyngitis	35
Laryngitis	4
Cardiac lesion	4
Tubercular knee	1
Infected knee	1
Infection of extremities	15
Antiarthritis	10
Erysipelas	1
Mastoiditis	2
Pneumonia	2
Gonorrhea	2
Wassermann test	2

Report of Dental Work performed.

Number of amalgam fillings	659
Number of cement fillings	277
Number of cleanings	902
Number of extractions	620

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 16. — *Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1920	232
Committed during the year	338
Received from Lyman School for Boys on transfer	14
Returned from parole	103
Returned from leave of absence	6
Returned from hospital	5
Returned from court	1
	— 699
Paroled	261
Returned paroles placed out	85
Granted leave of absence	8
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys	3
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	5
Taken to Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	1
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	4
Taken to Worcester State Hospital	2
Taken to State Infirmary, Tewksbury	2
Returned to court, over or under age	3
Absent without leave	8
	— 382
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1921	317

TABLE 17. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Both parents born in the United States	94
Both parents foreign born	187
Father foreign born and mother native	14
Father native born and mother foreign	17
Mother foreign born and father unknown	3
Father foreign born and mother unknown	6
Father native born and mother unknown	7
Mother native born and father unknown	5
Nativity of parents unknown	19
Total	— 352

TABLE 18. — *Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Born in the United States	306
Born in foreign countries	45
Italy	11
Canada and the Provinces	10
Poland	6
Portugal and the Western Islands	5
Russia	5
Ireland	2
England	1
Lithuania	1
Greece	1
Austria	1
Syria	1
West Indies	1
Unknown	1
 Total	<hr/> 352

TABLE 19. — *Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Larceny	117
Breaking and entering and larceny	92
Breaking and entering	13
Unlawful use of automobiles	10
Receiving stolen property	4
Carrying revolver or other dangerous weapon	7
Vagrancy	8
Idle and disorderly	6
Assault and battery	4
Runaways	4
Drunkenness	3
Forgery	1
Assault	3
Stubborn and disobedient	56
Miscellaneous	9
Not determined, transfers, etc.	15
 Total number admitted	<hr/> 352

TABLE 20. — *Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Had parents living, own or step	248
Had father only	41
Had mother only	31
Parents unknown	8
Both parents dead	24
Had stepfather	19
Had stepmother	18
Had intemperate father	38
Parents separated	33
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned . .	76
Had parents owning residence	71
Had not attended school within one year	89
Had not attended school within two years	97
Had not attended school within three years	81
Had been in court before	274
Had used intoxicating liquor	12
Had used tobacco	298
Had been inmates of another institution	111

TABLE 21. — *Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*¹

15-16 years	120
16-17 years	156
17-18 years	70
Apparently over 18 years ²	4
Apparently under 15 years	2
Total	352

¹ The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."² Including Lyman School transfers.

TABLE 22. — *Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

In 3d grade	38
In 4th grade	32
In 5th grade	66
In 6th grade	75
In 7th grade	60
In 8th grade	45
In 9th grade	14
In high school	20
Total	350

TABLE 23. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		BOYS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1	—	2	62	—	10
1	—	3	54	—	11
5	—	4	14	1	—
2	—	5	3	1	1
6	—	6	2	1	2
15	—	7	1	1	3
50	—	8	3	1	4
42	—	9			

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during the year, 261; average length of stay in the school, $9\frac{1}{2}$ months.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1921:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1920	\$659 39
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Personal services:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$30 26
--	---------

Sales:

Farm:

Cows and calves	\$495 50
Repairs and renewals	49 66
	<hr/>
	545 16

Miscellaneous receipts:

Interest on bank balances	\$79 45
Sundries	2 25
	<hr/>
	81 70

657 12

Other receipts:

Refunds of previous year	332 07
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Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of 1920	\$16,639 33
Advance money (amount on hand November 30)	8,000 00
Approved schedules of 1921	130,140 40
	<hr/>
	154,779 73

Special appropriations	28,003 07
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Total	\$184,431 38
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution receipts	\$657 12
Refunds, account maintenance, \$450.90; account special, \$168.24	619 14
Refunds of previous year	332 07
	<hr/>
	\$1,608 33

Amount carried forward	\$1,608 33
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<i>Amount brought forward</i>			\$1,608 33
Maintenance appropriations:			
Balance November schedule, 1920		\$17,298 72	
Eleven months' schedules, 1921	\$130,140 40		
Less returned	450 90		
		129,689 50	
November advances		3,530 41	
October schedule advances		3,532 09	
			154,050 72
Special appropriations:			
Approved schedules	\$28,003 07		
Less returned	168 24		
		\$27,834 83	
November advances		164 16	
			27,998 99
Balance Nov. 30, 1921: —			
In bank		\$368 61	
In office		404 73	
			773 34
Total			\$184,431 38

MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$4,000 87
Appropriation, current year	146,700 00
Total	\$150,700 87
Expenses (as analyzed below)	149,880 93
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$819 94

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:		
Geo. P. Campbell, superintendent	\$3,000 00	
Medical	1,600 00	
Administration	6,795 12	
Kitchen and dining-room service	810 00	
Domestic	1,500 00	
Ward service (male)	16,186 28	
Ward service (female)	5,456 13	
Industrial and educational department	12,825 07	
Engineering department	2,597 33	
Farm	6,274 55	
Stable, garage and grounds	720 00	
		\$57,764 48
Religious instruction:		
Catholic	\$700 00	
Hebrew	400 00	
Protestant	400 00	
		1,500 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		\$59,264 48

Amount brought forward \$59,264 48

Travel, transportation and office expenses:

Advertising	\$2 44
Postage	311 49
Stationery and office supplies	719 35
Telephone and telegraph	415 22
Travel	947 27
Sundries	10 70
Freight	27 69

2,434 16

Food:

Flour	\$6,377 76
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.	668 48
Bread, crackers, etc.	34 02
Peas and beans (canned and dried)	629 75
Macaroni and spaghetti	118 61
Potatoes	40 50
Meat	5,412 44
Fish (fresh, cured and canned)	1,073 16
Butterine, etc.	46 20
Peanut butter	153 82
Cheese	168 22
Coffee	391 84
Tea	103 41
Cocoa	123 46
Egg powders, etc.	149 50
Sugar (cane)	1,966 88
Fruit (fresh)	186 83
Fruit (dried and preserved)	460 05
Lard and substitutes	1,289 59
Molasses and syrups	488 73
Vegetables (fresh)	36 46
Seasonings and condiments	435 89
Yeast, baking powder, etc.	262 36
Sundry foods	375 29
Freight	651 35

21,644 60

Clothing and materials:

Boots, shoes and rubbers	\$4,571 56
Clothing (outer)	444 06
Clothing (under)	1,142 98
Dry goods for clothing	2,654 53
Hats and caps	299 08
Leather and shoe findings	548 35
Socks and smallwares	1,373 64
Sundries	35 34
Freight	246 51

11,316 05

Furnishings and household supplies:

Beds, bedding, etc.	\$1,083 24
Carpets, rugs, etc.	213 37
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.	631 10

Amounts carried forward \$1,927 71 \$94,659 29

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$1,927 71	\$94,659 29
Furnishings and household supplies — <i>Con.</i>		
Dry goods and smallwares	368 16	
Electric lamps	408 66	
Fire hose and extinguishers	82 80	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.	671 52	
Kitchen and household wares	842 61	
Laundry supplies and materials	1,338 11	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants	262 58	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.	273 82	
Sundries	150 66	
Freight	182 26	
		6,508 89
Medical and general care:		
Books, periodicals, etc.	\$649 80	
Entertainments, games, etc.	143 95	
Manual training supplies	378 80	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus)	912 63	
Medical attendance (extra)	87 58	
Return of runaways	678 17	
School books and supplies	363 24	
Sundries	495 96	
Freight	50 64	
		3,760 77
Heat, light and power:		
Coal (bituminous)	\$6,576 29	
Freight and cartage	6,166 73	
Coal (anthracite)	2,626 20	
Freight and cartage	1,561 47	
Electricity	2,934 35	
Oil	105 95	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines	133 07	
Sundries	3 75	
Freight	5 27	
		20,113 08
Farm:		
Bedding materials	\$113 85	
Blacksmithing and supplies	78 32	
Carriages, wagons and repairs	66 18	
Dairy equipment and supplies	322 30	
Fertilizers	1,528 20	
Grain, etc.	8,191 73	
Hay	475 70	
Harnesses and repairs	260 90	
Other live stock	86 50	
Rent	40 00	
Spraying materials	204 60	
Stable and barn supplies	77 93	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	921 71	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	1,082 31	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$13,450 23	\$125,042 03

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$13,450 23	\$125,042 03
Farm — <i>Con.</i>		
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.	102 69	
Sundries	259 03	
Freight	382 16	
	<hr/>	14,194 11
Garage, stable and grounds:		
Automobile repairs and supplies	\$471 62	
Blacksmithing and supplies	32 57	
Carriages, wagons and repairs	9 30	
Grain	900 00	
Hay	125 00	
Harnesses and repairs	54 69	
Spraying materials	6 40	
Stable supplies	18 03	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	78 63	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	295 30	
Freight	5 96	
	<hr/>	1,997 50
Repairs, ordinary:		
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.	\$235 25	
Electrical work and supplies	2,008 11	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.	549 89	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products)	232 50	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.	1,396 15	
Plumbing and supplies	558 72	
Roofing and materials	783 72	
Steam fittings and supplies	198 34	
Tools, machines, etc.	127 71	
Boilers, repairs	494 14	
Sundries	10 26	
Freight	201 93	
	<hr/>	6,796 72
Repairs and renewals:		
Plumbing, heating, lighting, Shaker Cottage	\$1,466 42	
Warehouse roof	384 15	
	<hr/>	1,850 57
Total expenses for maintenance		\$149,880 93

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1920	\$1,733 96
Appropriations for current year	62,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$63,733 96
Expended during the year (see statement below)	\$27,834 83
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	2 96
	<hr/>
	27,837 79
	<hr/>
Balance Nov. 30, 1921, carried to next year	\$35,896 17

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Renovating Shaker Cottage	Res. 1917, chap. 88.	\$1,545 00	\$328 10	\$1,544 07	\$0 93*
Cottage for 30 boys . . .	Spec. Acts 1919, chaps. 153, 211, 242.	33,000 00	1,402 90	32,997 97	2 03*
Kitchen and laundry building.	Acts 1921, chap. 203.	62,000 00	26,103 83	26,103 83	35,896 17
		\$96,545 00	\$27,834 83	\$60,645 87	\$35,899 13

*Balance reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth \$2 96

Balance carried to next year 35,896 17

Total, as above \$35,899 13

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand	\$773 34	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):		
Account maintenance	\$3,530 41	
Account special appropriations	164 16	
Advances account October schedule	3,532 09	
	<u>7,226 66</u>	\$8,000 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation,		
account November, 1921, schedule		11,659 34
October schedule		532 09
		<u>\$20,191 43</u>

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills	\$16,659 34
Schedule of October bills	3,532 09
	<u>\$20,191 43</u>

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 288.23.

Total cost for maintenance, \$149,880.93.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.

Receipt from sales, \$545.16.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0364.

All other institution receipts, \$111.96.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0074.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$9.956.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1921.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

40 acres school grounds, at \$75	. . . . .	\$3,000 00	
157 acres tillage, at \$30	. . . . .	4,710 00	
116 acres mowing, at \$54	. . . . .	6,264 00	
30 acres orchard, at \$40	. . . . .	1,200 00	
129 acres pasture, at \$20	. . . . .	2,580 00	
189 acres woodland, at \$20	. . . . .	3,780 00	
229 acres waste land, at \$10	. . . . .	2,290 00	
Sidewalks	. . . . .	2,200 00	
			<hr/>
			\$26,024 00

Buildings.

Cottage No. 1 (inmates)	. . . . .	\$12,000 00	
Cottage No. 2 (inmates)	. . . . .	6,000 00	
Cottage No. 3 (inmates)	. . . . .	5,000 00	
Cottage No. 4 (inmates)	. . . . .	13,700 00	
Cottage No. 5 (inmates)	. . . . .	13,700 00	
Cottage No. 6 (inmates)	. . . . .	6,500 00	
Cottage No. 7 (inmates)	. . . . .	15,274 00	
Cottage No. 8 (inmates)	. . . . .	18,200 00	
Cottage No. 9 (inmates)	. . . . .	33,000 00	
Old administration building	. . . . .	10,000 00	
Central building	. . . . .	97,700 00	
Infirmery	. . . . .	1,500 00	
Old chapel building	. . . . .	2,000 00	
Kitchen and laundry building (old)	. . . . .	4,500 00	
Kitchen and laundry building (not completed)		26,103 83	
Industrial building	. . . . .	21,500 00	
Warehouse	. . . . .	18,000 00	
Old evaporation building	. . . . .	500 00	
Shaker Cottage	. . . . .	4,000 00	
			<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	. . . . .	\$309,177 83	\$26,024 00

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$309,177 83	\$26,024 00
Old shop building and sheds	1,000 00	
Brick shop (storage)	200 00	
Cow barn and shed	13,743 00	
Horse barn	1,200 00	
Farmer's house (employees)	1,000 00	
House with brick basement (three-tenement)	1,700 00	
Stone house	1,000 00	
Wagon house	1,500 00	
Workman's house, south meadow	1,200 00	
Piggery	1,200 00	
Dairy house	1,200 00	
Small tool house	100 00	
Corn house	100 00	
North woodshed	300 00	
North tool shed	700 00	
Three silos	550 00	
Two henhouses	800 00	
Brooder house	1,000 00	
Ice house	500 00	
Ice house and refrigerator	1,489 00	
Work shed	1,250 00	
Transformer house (heat, light and power)	200 00	
Water system (cost)	24,000 00	
Sewerage system (cost)	7,500 00	
Telephone system	3,000 00	
Electrical distributing system	1,800 00	
Equipment for heat, light and power	500 00	
	<hr/>	377,909 83
Total real estate		\$403,933 83

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property	108,670 91
Total valuation of property	<hr/> \$512,604 74

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number in the Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year .	232	—	232
Number received during the year	467	—	467
Number passing out of the institution during the year .	382 ¹	—	382 ¹
Number at the end of the fiscal year	317	—	317
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	288.23	—	288.23
Number of individuals actually represented	658	—	658
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).	48.27	18.87	67.14

¹ Also 8 absent without leave.*Number in Care of Parole Branch.*

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch Nov. 30, 1920	829
Paroled during year 1921	347
	<hr/>
	1,176
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	299
	<hr/>
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1921	877
Net gain	48

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages	\$57,764 48
2. Clothing	11,316 05
3. Subsistence	21,644 60
4. Ordinary repairs	6,796 72
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	52,359 08
	<hr/>
Total for institution	\$149,880 93

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Superintendent. (See page 79.)

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH.

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

The year 1921 will long be remembered by each visitor in this branch as a period which tested his patience, resourcefulness and ability to handle difficult problems. Disturbed industrial conditions, necessity of complying with school attendance laws, and the spirit of unrest which is still so prevalent, all operated to the disadvantage of our boys. Yet, notwithstanding the unusual features, it is encouraging to note that results on the whole were extremely satisfactory. At the close of the year approximately 75 per cent of our wards were doing well. Of the 139 Lyman and 144 Shirley boys who became of age during the year, 68 per cent were doing well when they attained their majority. Twenty boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys and 12 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys, who became of age in 1921, were granted honorable discharges by the trustees. The 68 per cent mentioned above does not include those boys who were honorably discharged.

A close study of the statistics incorporated in this report will give some idea of the amount of work involved in our problem. Roughly speaking, there were 13,000 visits made during the year, 1,350 homes of boys investigated, and in addition more than 250 foster homes were investigated, most of which proved satisfactory.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Constructive work on parole, however, was to a large extent neglected, as a result of emergency work. Our visitors spent more than 1,500 hours in seeking runaways from place and from both institutions, and over 2,000 hours in looking for jobs for boys. They were also obliged to attend court 463 days, and

on most of these days had to return boys to either Lyman School or to the Industrial School for Boys. With such a large number of boys on parole, it seems unfortunate that our visitors have to spend so much time in seeking school runaways and returning them. I feel strongly that much better results could be obtained if the matter of returning school runaways were not considered a part of our visitors' work. It seems a waste of time and money when one who could do the work just as well could be engaged at a much smaller salary. It is logical, however, to expect our visitors to devote some time to locating school runaways, but once located I feel it should be the business of the school authorities to see that such boys are returned.

The need of constructive work on parole was never so apparent as at present. Unfortunately, however, our visitors are overburdened with more cases than they can properly attend to. I hope the day is not far distant when the need of constructive work in the homes becomes so obvious that our force of visitors will be increased to handle the problem adequately.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

In the transition period from abnormally high wages to reduced employment, our visitors were keenly alive to their responsibilities and prepared their boys for the inevitable break in wages. The result was, therefore, that most of our boys held their jobs. In a way it is truly remarkable that so many of them, poorly equipped mentally and physically, have retained their employment when others, better equipped, have failed.

Yet we still have unemployment as a disturbing factor. Industrial conditions have not been so bad for years. Unemployment in the large cities is so common that unless due care is taken by our visitors our wards may offer unemployment as an excuse for their lack of desire to work. In such cases the visitor must know his boys and understand whether they are in earnest or lazy. Conditions in the country districts have also changed a great deal during the year. Lack of employment in the cities has driven many people to the farms in search of work, and for the first time in years the farmer has ceased to be an errand boy for his hired help. It is not surprising, therefore, that some of our boys, lacking in mental poise, and not

overfond of farm work, have not been able to hold their jobs under competition.

I notice, too, a growing feeling among the parents of some of our boys who find it hard to support them under present industrial conditions, to complain to the visitors in the hope that they will remove their boys until conditions improve and they can again become an earning power in the home.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Among our boys of present school age who formerly worked and were thrown out of employment, it is almost impossible to get them to return to school and not be truants. Primarily they left school because they disliked it, and their dislike has been accentuated the longer they have been free of school.

Continuation schools are dreaded by our boys who are obliged to attend, and among employers the feeling is common that they do not wish to bother with any boys who have to go to continuation school.

STATISTICS.

A disturbing feature of the year's work was the large number of boys who were returned to Lyman School. The total number was 458, of which number 355 were returned for violation of parole, and 103 for relocation and other purposes. It is hard to put one's finger on any definite reason for so many returns, but the consensus of opinion among our visitors is that returned boys were not disciplined enough, with the result that they looked upon a return to the school as of minor consequence. Efforts have been made at the school to make the stay of a returned boy less pleasant, and it is hoped that beneficial results will follow.

During the year 39 boys on parole from Lyman School and 25 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys were granted honorable discharges by the trustees.

A glance at the statistical table will show a large number of our boys on parole whose whereabouts and occupation are unknown. Undoubtedly this is in keeping with the spirit of the times, which sends so many young men wandering all over the country.

SAVINGS OF WARDS.

During the year the net gain in deposits of wards in our care was \$5,028.02. The total balance on deposit at the close of the fiscal year was \$19,877.81. This represents 692 accounts. The large net increase in deposits may be accounted for by the fact that our visitors were exercising great care in collecting wages due. The experiment of buying boys' clothing through the office has worked to good advantage, and marked savings are made.

The work of the visitors and office force has been most satisfactory, and the superintendent wishes to acknowledge appreciation of their efforts.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24. — *Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1920	1,685
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1921	755
	2,440
Boys on visiting list during the year 1921	2,440
Number of boys returned to school during year ending Nov.	
30, 1921	458
Became of age during year	139
Boys committed to Industrial School during the year	20
Boys committed to Massachusetts Reformatory during the year	9
Boys died during the year	6
Honorably discharged from custody during the year	39
	671
Number of boys on parole Nov. 30, 1921	1,769
Net gain	84

TABLE 25. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	188	10.62
Out of State and occupation unknown	117	6.61
At board, attending school	87	4.92
Attending school, not boarded	293	16.56
Employed on farms	123	6.95
In mills (textile)	122	6.90
In other mills and factories	85	4.80
Idle	131	7.40
Classed as laborers	79	4.46
In machine shops	16	.90

TABLE 25. — *Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole Nov. 30, 1921*
— Concluded.

	Number.	Per Cent.
In shoe shops	67	3.19
Clerks and in stores	54	3.05
In institutions	29	1.64
Ill	16	.96
Occupations unknown	6	.34
Whereabouts and occupation unknown	169	9.55
In printing plants	10	.56
College	2	.11
Messengers and doing errands	38	2.14
In 16 different occupations	137	7.74
	1,769	100.00

The records of the above 1,769 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,393, or 78.75 per cent, were doing well; 61, or 3 per cent, were doing fairly well; 29, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, were doing badly; out of State and occupation unknown, 117, or 7 per cent; and the whereabouts and conduct of 169, or $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 26. — *Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

To court	2
Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives	445
Number of boys paroled to others	165
Number of boys paroled to Army or Navy	2
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	141

Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation 755

Number of individuals at board Nov. 30, 1921 87

TABLE 27. — *Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

For violation of parole	355
For relocation and other purposes	103
Total of returns	458

TABLE 28. — *Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who have become of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	40	28.78
In machine shops	7	5.03
In textile mills	8	5.76
In different occupations	23	16.55
Teamsters	2	1.44
Out of State	8	5.76
Whereabouts unknown	30	21.58
Ill	1	.72
In factories	7	5.03
In jail	5	3.59
Laborers	8	5.76
	139	100.00

TABLE 29. — *Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during the year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well	94	67.63
Doing fairly well	2	1.44
Doing badly	5	3.59
Out of State and conduct unknown	8	5.76
Whereabouts unknown	30	21.58
	139	100.00

During the year 20 boys who became of age in 1921 were granted honorable discharges by the trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30. — *Status Nov. 30, 1921, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army	76
In the United States Navy	102
In the United States Marines	10
On parole to parents or other relatives	1,081
On parole to others	91
On parole on own responsibility	36
On parole at board	87
On parole out of the State	117
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	169
<hr/>	
Outside the school	1,769

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31. — *Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1920	829
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1921	347
<hr/>	
Number of boys on visiting list during year 1921	1,176
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending Nov. 30, 1921	103
Became of age during year	144
Committed to Massachusetts Reformatory during year	25
Honorably discharged from custody during year	25
Number of boys died during year	2
<hr/>	
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School on Nov. 30, 1921	877
Net gain to department	48

TABLE 32. — *Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	123	14.03
Machinists	14	1.59
Employed on farms	51	5.82
Doing odd jobs	42	4.79
In textile mills	73	8.32
In shoe shops	12	1.37
Classed as laborers	89	10.15
Clerks and working in stores	33	3.76
Other factories	50	5.70
Recently released	10	1.14
Teamsters	31	3.53
In 20 different occupations	101	11.52
In institutions	21	2.39
Occupations unknown	8	.91
Out of State	41	4.68
Idle	85	9.69
In college and school	12	1.37
Whereabouts and occupation unknown	74	8.44
Printing	3	.34
Ill	4	.46
	877	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 877 boys show that at the time of the last report 656, or 74.80 per cent, were doing well; 85, or 9.69 per cent, were doing fairly well; 21, or 2.39 per cent, were doing badly; 41, or 4.68 per cent, were out of State; 74, or 8.44 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33. — *Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Whereabouts unknown	20	13.89
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	46	31.95
Teamsters	8	5.55
Employed on farms	1	.69
In shoe shops	7	4.86
In textile mills and other mills and factories	10	6.94
Classed as laborers	12	8.33
Machine shops	33	2.08
Out of State	9	6.25
Odd jobs	15	10.42
In other institutions	3	2.08
Ill	2	1.39
Idle	8	5.57
	144	100.00

TABLE 34. — *Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well	96	66.67
Doing fairly well	6	4.17
Doing badly	13	9.02
Conduct unknown	9	6.26
Whereabouts unknown	20	13.88
	144	100.00

During the year 12 boys who became of age in 1921 were granted honorable discharges by the trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 96 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of their parole during the year ending Nov. 30, 1921, and 7 returned for hospital treatment or relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35. — *Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Salaries:

Superintendent	\$2,460 00	
Visitors	21,330 00	
Clerks	3,991 32	
	<hr/>	\$27,781 32

Travel, visitors and boys:

Travel of visitors	\$7,110 99	
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own auto	3,272 22	
Telephone and telegraph	1,339 16	
Travel of boys	3,275 12	
Carriage hire for boys	602 25	
Return of runaways and sundries	186 67	
	<hr/>	15,786 41

Office expenses:

Postage	\$620 97	
Printing	194 64	
Stationery	300 83	
Telephone and telegraph	332 57	
Rent	840 00	
Sundries	53 96	
	<hr/>	2,342 97

Boys boarded out:

Board	\$14,703 98	
Clothing	11,030 83	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists and hospital care)	723 41	
	<hr/>	26,458 22

Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out	1,621 61	
	<hr/>	

Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys
from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys . . . \$73,990 53

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

SCHOOL POPULATION.

The fiscal year began with an enrollment of 321 girls. During the year 133 girls were committed, 67 girls were returned, and 236 girls were placed, leaving at the end of the year 285 girls in the school. The daily average attendance has been 303.67 girls.

The same general policies were carried out as in previous years with but few changes.

DEATH OF DR. BECKLEY.

Chester Charles Beckley, M.D., who was in charge of the medical work at the school for the past fourteen years, passed away at the Clinton Hospital on the evening of Feb. 4, 1921, following a major operation. Dr. Beckley was friend, adviser and physician to both girls and officers, and in his death the school suffered a distinct loss.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. BARTOL.

Edward F. W. Bartol, M.D., was appointed by the trustees to succeed Dr. Beckley, and we are greatly indebted to Dr. Bartol for his efficient services so generously rendered at all times. With the exception of an unusually large number of operative cases, the health of the girls has been good. Medical treatment for specific diseases has been continued, and during the year there has been a noticeable decrease of those cases.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Each year appropriate exercises are given at Christmas and Easter by the girls. This year a very attractive play, "The Dawning," was presented on Easter Sunday evening, and during Christmas week a pageant was given.

All State and national holidays have been observed with appropriate exercises and plays.

Amateur theatricals, dances and moving-picture entertainments have been held from time to time in the chapel. House parties, indoor and out-of-door games furnish recreation for the girls, and competition in games between houses has been encouraged.

WORK AT BOLTON COTTAGE.

Because of a lower census it seemed feasible to reorganize the work at Bolton Cottage. As the returned girls at Roger were available for the laundry work, we decided to send a sufficient number, having them taken up in the morning and returned in the afternoon.

By this method we were able to employ only ten girls in the laundry instead of twelve (transferring the higher grade girls from Bolton to the main cottages, thus giving them the advantage of the work at the school building), to do away with the Bolton dormitory, and to transfer one teacher to the main school.

CHOIR GIRLS.

Arrangements were made this year whereby all choir girls were placed in one cottage. This has been a distinct advantage as these girls have been able to have their rehearsals in their own cottage, thus saving light and the going to and from chapel in the evening.

A minstrel entertainment was prepared in the early spring and was such a success that we decided to give it in the Town House at Lancaster Center. An unexpected sum was realized from this performance, and, by the addition of a small sum to this amount, a new organ was purchased and the old one placed in Clara Barton Cottage for the use of the choir.

We use both piano and organ with our choir, thus gaining orchestral effects so beautiful in choir work.

ACADEMIC WORK.

The problems of those in charge of educational work in institutions are many.

Besides the difficulties arising in the pupil herself, — her lack

of opportunity, her misdirected interests, her over-development along some lines and under-development along so many others, her retarded mental ability, — we have also to take into consideration, first, the fact that one is dealing with an everchanging population; second, that the demands of life in an institution seem to be such that there are constant interruptions to the school work.

In order to meet the first of these, the work must be planned in a sufficiently flexible way so that those who are constantly entering may have an equal and fair opportunity.

As regards the second, even in proportion as these demands are increased or diminished, in just such proportion are results to be measured. In this respect we feel that the year 1920-21 has been a particularly fortunate one.

In our institution the chief source of interruption is the work that must be done on the farm. This year, because of the fact that returned girls were available, it was possible to begin regular classes early in October, to run our academic classes without any interruptions, and with only a very small group of training girls absent from their handwork classes during the fall months.

Another distinct advantage is the fact that catechism and Sunday School are now held on Sunday and not on Friday afternoon as was formerly the custom.

Sunday seems a more fitting day for the religious work, and the school work gains practically an entire afternoon.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE WORK.

Our domestic science classes began in September of this school year, classes being arranged for the Mary Lamb girls at this time. With the opening of the regular academic school, classes for new girls were added.

As an experiment a class was started for girls who had previously been considered too small to take this work. These younger girls are frequently given school placing without having taken any part of their kitchen course.

It was with the hope of teaching this type of girl a little along household lines — such as table setting, waiting on table, and getting a simple breakfast — that the class was opened.

The teacher in charge of the domestic science department has given her classes only the cooking of plain, simple, economical food.

Food prepared in this class has, for the most part, been sent out to the different cottages.

In addition to this the girls have prepared supper for the teachers several times, and at Christmas time they prepared and served supper to guests from the parole branch.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Work in physical training began the middle of November. All girls except returned girls are required to take gymnasium work, unless excused by the doctor.

The new girls take gymnasium work as a cottage group, but the other girls take it in regular school time, the various classes having two forty-five minute periods per week.

The work has consisted of floor work, military tactics, drills in Indian clubs, wands and dumb bells. Folk dances were taught, and æsthetic dances were also given to special groups for use in the June pageant.

Much attention has been given to games. Bat ball furnished a competitive game for upper classes and inter-cottage teams during the winter months. In the spring baseball teams were organized and much enthusiasm aroused.

We feel that gymnasium work is of great value to our girls, — instant obedience is required, co-ordination is taught and wholesome teamwork and clean play insisted upon.

RECEIVING COTTAGE.

The fact that Richardson girls are remaining in the receiving cottage somewhat longer than in previous years has not interfered with their progress in school.

At the end of three months a girl is enrolled in the school building both for handwork and academic work, unless there is some exceedingly good reason why she should remain longer in the cottage schoolroom.

During the year several classes visited the Bird Museum at South Lancaster and the Public Library, where pictures and articles of historical interest are on exhibition.

The girls were much interested and we felt it profitable for them to be brought in touch with things outside of the institution.

GRADUATION EXERCISES.

This year feeling that more recognition should be given to such girls as are promoted from our upper grade class to commercial, and hoping that it might prove an incentive to lower grade girls, simple graduation exercises were held on our annual exhibition day in June.

In Judge McDonald's absence, Mr. Davenport addressed the class on behalf of the trustees and presented certificates of promotion to the twenty-seven members of the graduating class.

Musical selections, prepared during the year by the piano pupils, were rendered at intervals throughout the program.

This was followed by a cantata, "Pan, on a Summer's Day," by Paul Bliss. The cantata was given by the choir girls and was illustrated in pantomime on a stage set for a woodland scene. Several original dances were introduced. Exhibits of school work were held in all academic rooms.

Each handwork class besides having its own exhibit also had a group at work. It is hoped that this will become an annual event at the school.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

DR. EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, *Supervising Physician.*

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1921, is respectfully submitted.

There has not been as much sickness as in some years past although the number of surgical cases has been somewhat greater. There have been no serious accidents and we have been free from any contagious diseases.

There has been a gratifying decrease in the amount of venereal disease, and there has been no need to segregate any of these cases.

A definite system of quarantine, both for returned and new girls, has been instituted in the hope of preventing the introduction of any contagious diseases.

Dr. William E. Dolan has served as eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, and Dr. Edward T. Fox as dentist.

Summary of Work done.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patient department	4,689
Number of cases admitted to hospital	212
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital	468
Average number of patients in hospital	8
Number of new commitments examined by physician	133
Number of returned girls examined by physician	67
Number of girls examined on leaving school	124
Blood taken for Wassermann reaction	462
Number of smears taken	458
Total number of treatments for specific diseases	3,751
Case of pneumonia	1
Transferred to other hospitals for operations	11
Number pregnant when committed	19

X-rays	2
Girls referred to Massachusetts General Hospital, orthopedic department	6
Operation on cervical glands	1

Report of Work of Oculist.

Number of visits	24
Number of commitments whose vision was tested	123
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested	49
Number of ear examinations	141
Number of nose examinations	131
Number of throat examinations	142
Operations for adenoids and tonsils	21
Prescriptions for glasses given	55
Deviated septum	20
Defective vision	35
Defective hearing	9
Glands positive	43
Glands negative	80
Girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving the school	124
Paracentesis of right ear drum	1
Case of suspicious trachoma treated	1
Operation on nose at Massachusetts General Hospital	1

Report of Work of Dentist.

Amalgam fillings	1,183
Enamel fillings	266
Cement fillings	139
Extractions	377
Gas administrations	143
Novocaine administrations	104
Ether administrations	1
Cleansings	240
Charting	322
Partial plates	6
Full upper plates	2
Gold inlays	20
Gold crowns	13
Porcelain crowns	2
Bridge work, 3 teeth	1
Bridge work, 2 teeth	2
Pulps removed and canals filled	20

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TABLE 36. — *Total number of girls in custody of trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1920	321	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1920	429	
		—
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1920	750	
Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1921	133	
		— 883
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1921	77	
Honorably discharged during year	24	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment	13	
Discharged on expiration of sentence (transferred from Reform- atory for Women) during year	2	
		— 116
		—
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1921	767	

TABLE 37. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1920	321	
Since committed	133	
		— 454
Recalled to the school:		
For a visit to the school	21	
From a visit home	5	
From court	3	
From hospital	22	
On account of illness	6	
For further training	7	
Because unsatisfactory in place	4	
For larceny	7	
For running away from the school	8	
For running away from place	5	

Recalled to the school — *Con.*

For running away from home	3
For being immoral while a runaway	11
While a runaway from place	8
While a runaway from home	3
For immoral conduct	20
While in place	9
While at home	11
Because in danger of immoral conduct	4
	<hr/> 1 126
	<hr/> 580

Released from the school:

On parole to parents and relatives	64
On parole to other families for wages	142
On parole to other families to attend school, earning wages	8
From a visit to the school	21
For a visit	5
To court	3
Ran away from Industrial School	9
Transferred to hospitals	41
Transferred to schools for the feeble-minded	1
Transferred to hospital for the insane	1
	<hr/> 2 295
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1921	285

¹ One hundred and seven individual girls were returned during the year.² Two hundred and sixty-three individual girls were released during the year.

TABLE 38. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.		GIRLS PAROLED.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1	-	7 ¹	11	2	1
1	-	8 ¹	13	2	2
1	-	15 ¹	9	2	3
1	-	20 ¹	6	2	4
3	-	1	5	2	5
4	-	2	8	2	6
1	-	5	8	2	7
1	-	6	2	2	8
1	-	7	3	2	9
1	1	-	3	2	10
2	1	1	1	2	11
2	1	2	2	3	-
3	1	3	2	3	1
3	1	4	4	3	2
2	1	5	3	3	4
6	1	6	3	3	5
7	1	7	1	3	6
2	1	8	1	3	9
9	1	9	2	4	-
10	1	10	1	4	1
9	1	11	1	4	4
9	2	-	1	4	8

Total number paroled for first time during year, 169; average length of stay in school, 2 years, 1 month, 5 days.

¹ Days.

TABLE 39. — *Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Adultery	1
Being a runaway	10
Delinquency	25
Fornication	11
Idle and disorderly	6
Larceny	11
Leading an idle, vagrant and vicious life	5
Lewdness	15
Nightwalking	3
Stubbornness	45
Wayward child	1
<hr/>	
Total number committed	133

TABLE 40. — *Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Between 10 and 11 years	1
Between 11 and 12 years	2
Between 12 and 13 years	2
Between 13 and 14 years	8
Between 14 and 15 years	27
Between 15 and 16 years	46
Between 16 and 17 years	43
Between 17 and 18 years	4
<hr/>	
Total number committed	133

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 5 months and 13 days.

TABLE 41. — *Nativity of girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Born in the United States	123
Born in foreign countries	10
Canada	3
Ireland	1
Italy	2
Poland	1
Russia	3
<hr/>	
Total	133

TABLE 42. — *Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Both parents born in the United States	47
Both parents foreign born	58
Father native born and mother foreign	10
Father foreign born and mother native	12
Mother native, father unknown	3
Mother foreign, father unknown	1
Nativity of both parents unknown	2
<hr/>	
Total	133

TABLE 43. — *Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

In school	20
Housework at home	12
Housework at foster home	7
Factory	7
Miscellaneous	2
Idle	85
<hr/>	
Total number committed	133

TABLE 44. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

In high school (first year)	8	In school when committed	20
In high school (second year)	3	Out of school less than one	
In high school (third year)	3	year	37
Through grade IX	2	Out of school between one and	
In grade IX	8	two years	40
In grade VIII	23	Out of school between two and	
In grade VII	29	three years	25
In grade VI	26	Out of school between three	
In grade V	21	and four years	10
In grade IV	5	Out of school between four	
In ungraded and special		and five years	1
classes	5	<hr/>	
<hr/>		Total number committed	133
Total number committed	133		

REPORT OF TREASURER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1921:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1920	\$198 47
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*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

Personal services:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	:	.	\$12 77
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Sales:

Farm:

Cows and calves	\$355 95	
Sundries	8 66	
							<u>364 61</u>

377 38

Other receipts:

Refunds of previous year	.	.	.	.	.	\$15 90	
Account maintenance	.	.	.	.	.	11 46	
							<u>27 36</u>

27 36

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of 1920	.	.	.	.	.	\$7,174 87	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30)	.	.	.	.	.	3,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1921	.	.	.	.	.	144,197 78	
							<u>154,372 65</u>

154,372 65

Special funds:

Fay	\$100 00	
Mary Lamb	62 68	
							<u>162 68</u>

162 68

Total	\$155,138 54
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution receipts	\$377 38	
Refunds account maintenance	86 46	
Refunds of previous year	15 90	
							<u>\$479 74</u>

\$479 74

Amount carried forward	\$479 74
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<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$479 74
Maintenance appropriations:		
Balance November schedule, 1920	\$7,384 80	
Eleven months' schedules, 1921	\$144,197 78	
Less returned	86 46	
	<hr/>	144,111 32
November advances	2,939 97	
	<hr/>	154,436 09
Special funds:		
Fay	\$100 00	
Mary Lamb	62 68	
	<hr/>	162 68
Balance Nov. 30, 1921:		
In bank	\$30 82	
In office	29 21	
	<hr/>	60 03
Total		<hr/> \$155,138 54

MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$411 07
Appropriation, current year	162,400 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$162,811 07
Expenses (as analyzed below)	160,537 33
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$2,273 74

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:		
Catharine M. Campbell, superintendent	\$2,374 99	
Medical	3,078 11	
Administration	5,297 93	
Ward service (female)	18,882 90	
Industrial and educational department	11,125 95	
Repairs	3,481 14	
Farm	13,266 00	
Stable, garage and grounds	871 61	
	<hr/>	\$58,378 63
Religious instruction:		
Catholic	\$622 40	
Hebrew	236 90	
Protestant	440 00	
Other	50 00	
	<hr/>	1,349 30
Travel, transportation and office expenses:		
Advertising	\$2 48	
Postage	360 00	
Stationery and office supplies	435 61	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$798 09	\$59,727 93

Amounts brought forward \$798 09 \$59,727 93

Travel, transportation and office expenses — *Con.*

Telephone and telegraph	355 60	
Travel	440 48	
Freight	18 24	
	<hr/>	1,612 41

Food:

Flour	\$5,334 06	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.	1,249 64	
Bread, crackers, etc.	149 17	
Peas and beans (canned and dried)	402 37	
Macaroni and spaghetti	218 88	
Potatoes	402 60	
Meat	5,756 17	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned)	1,513 95	
Butter	28 69	
Butterine, etc.	157 68	
Peanut butter	579 87	
Cheese	236 49	
Coffee	299 15	
Coffee substitutes	73 24	
Tea	78 74	
Cocoa	95 83	
Egg powders, etc.	203 58	
Sugar (cane)	971 43	
Fruit (fresh)	130 70	
Fruit (dried and preserved)	587 11	
Lard and substitutes	505 18	
Molasses and syrups	1,006 76	
Vegetables (fresh)	1 82	
Vegetables (canned and dried)	50 49	
Seasonings and condiments	513 83	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.	263 75	
Sundry foods	41 00	
Freight	754 96	
	<hr/>	21,607 14

Clothing and materials:

Boots, shoes and rubbers	\$2,773 25	
Clothing (outer)	1,529 74	
Clothing (under)	363 77	
Dry goods for clothing	3,814 43	
Hats and caps	145 24	
Leather and shoe findings	487 01	
Machinery for manufacturing	57 15	
Socks and smallwares	819 45	
Freight	64 87	
	<hr/>	10,054 91

Furnishings and household supplies:

Beds, bedding, etc.	\$1,115 79	
Carpets, rugs, etc.	659 43	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.	431 53	
Dry goods and smallwares	60 44	
	<hr/>	

Amounts carried forward \$2,267 19 \$93,002 39

Amounts brought forward \$2,267 19 \$93,002 39

Furnishings and household supplies — *Con.*

Electric lamps	163 43
Fire hose and extinguishers	4 41
Furniture, upholstery, etc.	1,235 40
Kitchen and household wares	1,360 60
Laundry supplies and materials	1,603 83
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants	665 74
Machinery for manufacturing	109 80
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.	469 50
Sundries	312 26
Freight	159 99
Storehouse supplies	82 64

8,434 79

Medical and general care:

Books, periodicals, etc.	\$85 30
Entertainments, games, etc.	91 90
Gratuities, Christmas gifts to wards	102 99
Ice and refrigeration	459 33
Manual training supplies	170 40
Medicines (supplies and apparatus)	961 91
Medical attendance (extra)	100 15
Patients boarded out	673 92
Return of runaways	55 00
School books and supplies	373 25
Girls' toilet articles	186 18
Girls' pictures	30 41
Trunks, handbags, etc.	467 99
Sundries, flags	26 14
Freight	45 21

3,830 08

Heat, light and power:

Coal (bituminous)	\$4,732 10
Freight and cartage	2,005 40
Coal (anthracite)	12,387 52
Freight and cartage	8,086 84
Wood	269 43
Electricity	1,255 52
Oil	99 63
Operating supplies for boilers and engines	239 15
Sundries, candles	5 13
Freight	4 08

29,084 80

Farm:

Bedding materials	\$251 98
Blacksmithing and supplies	199 83
Carriages, wagons and repairs	188 73
Dairy equipment and supplies	104 21
Fertilizers	1,654 90
Grain, etc.	7,270 60
Hay	392 46
Harnesses and repairs	165 65
Horses	175 00

Amounts carried forward \$10,403 36 \$134,352 06

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$10,403 36	\$134,352 06
Farm — <i>Con.</i>		
Cows	50 00	
Rent of pasture	100 00	
Spraying materials	226 11	
Stable and barn supplies	173 36	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	919 44	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	399 84	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.	12 00	
Sundries, poultry house supplies	44 69	
Freight	31 46	
Tractor repairs and parts	13 80	
	<hr/>	12,374 06
Garage, stable and grounds:		
Automobile repairs and supplies	\$570 94	
Blacksmithing and supplies	55 10	
Carriages, wagons and repairs	30 00	
Grain	252 50	
Harnesses and repairs	116 30	
Labor (not on pay roll)	16 00	
Spraying materials	60 50	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	108 92	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	89 66	
	<hr/>	1,299 92
Repairs, ordinary:		
Brick	\$308 00	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.	596 60	
Electrical work and supplies	432 38	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.	498 76	
Labor (not on pay roll)	622 62	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products)	2,407 70	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.	959 81	
Plumbing and supplies	684 63	
Roofing and materials	768 00	
Tents, awnings, etc.	70 00	
Tools, machines, etc.	105 48	
Boilers, repairs	303 02	
Engines, repairs	15 84	
Freight	22 28	
	<hr/>	7,795 12
Repairs and renewals:		
Furnace and heater sections	\$132 29	
Set tubs	339 00	
Plumbing and renewals	441 03	
Auto truck	1,071 70	
Installing Elm heating	998 81	
Material, Elm heating	411 07	
Repair of chapel roof	268 75	
Boiler repairs and smokestack	1,053 52	
	<hr/>	4,716 17
Total expenses for maintenance		\$160,537 33

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand	\$60 03	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account maintenance	2,939 97	
		\$3,000 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1921, schedule		13,426 01
		<hr/> \$16,426 01
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Schedule of November bills		\$16,426 01

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 303.67.

Total cost for maintenance, \$160,537.33.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.1665.

Receipt from sales, \$364.61.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0230.

All other institution receipts, \$12.77.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0007.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$10.1428.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nov. 30, 1921.

REAL ESTATE.

Land.

176 acres (Lancaster farm)	\$9,200 00
7 acres woodland	400 00
33 acres (Bolton)	2,835 00
12 acres (Broderick lot)	1,000 00
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot)	700 00
10 acres woodland	300 00
Water works, reservoir and land	7,500 00
Sewer systems	10,000 00

 \$31,935 00
Buildings.

Storehouse	\$5,000 00
Hospital	10,000 00
Chapel	14,000 00
Putnam cottage	18,000 00
Fisher cottage	18,000 00
Richardson cottage	18,000 00
Rogers cottage	16,000 00
Fay cottage	16,300 00
Mary Lamb cottage	16,000 00
Elm cottage	7,000 00
Farmhouse	2,000 00
Bolton cottage	21,000 00
Honor cottage	31,000 00
Pines cottage	29,000 00
Dairy	1,200 00
Large barn	13,350 00
Bolton farm buildings	3,000 00
Holden shops	900 00
Hose house	200 00

 Amounts carried forward . . . \$239,950 00 \$31,935 00

Amounts brought forward \$239,950 00 \$31,935 00

Piggery	1,700 00	
Silo	500 00	
Ice houses	1,000 00	
Spring houses	100 00	
Reservoir gate house	200 00	
Pump building and machinery	1,500 00	
Administration building	14,900 00	
Electric wiring and telephone system	10,500 00	
Schoolhouse	40,000 00	
Heating unit and underground conduits	11,500 00	
High-pressure water system	5,340 00	
Fire escapes, additional	300 00	
Vegetable cellar	5,500 00	
	<hr/>	332,990 00
Total real estate		<hr/> \$364,925 00

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property	81,674 43	
	<hr/>	
Total valuation of property		\$446,599 43

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year .	-	321	321
Number received during year (committed, 133; returned from parole, 67).	-	200	200
Number passing out of the institution during the year .	-	236	236
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution . .	-	285	285
Daily average attendance (<i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	-	303.67	303.67
Average number of officers and employees during the year	19	52	71

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of Parole Branch for part or all of the year . . .	572
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	116
Employees of Parole Branch	16

Expenditures for the Institution.

Current expenses:

Salaries and wages	\$58,378 63
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,612 41
Food	21,607 14
Religious instruction	1,349 30
Clothing and material	10,054 91
Furnishings and household supplies	8,434 79
Medical and general care	3,830 08
Heat, light and power	29,084 80
Farm and stable	12,374 06
Grounds	1,299 92
Repairs, ordinary	7,795 12
Repairs and renewals	4,716 17

Total for institution \$160,537 33

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

Salaries	\$22,696 83	
Visitors' traveling and office expenses	8,899 73	
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls	2,637 83	
Total		<hr/> \$34,234 39 <hr/>
Total expenditures for the Industrial School for Girls, and the Girls Parole Branch		
		\$194,771 72

Notes on current expenses:

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineers' supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Superintendent of Parole Branch: EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent.*

Girls on parole from an institution for delinquents present from year to year much the same problems. One of the chief obstacles to overcome this year has been a great increase in the number of girls on parole. There have been 572 different girls on parole during the whole or a part of the year. Last year there were 506. The daily average number of girls has been 349.33. The daily average has increased steadily in the last five years from 267 in 1917 to 349.33 in 1921. The weekly per capita cost has increased from \$1.43 in 1917 to \$1.89 in 1921.

One hundred and sixty-nine girls paroled for the first time and 63 girls reparaoled have been taken from the school on parole this year, a total of 232 girls. This is the largest number taken from the school in one year.

An increase in the number of girls in the charge of each visitor has been added to somewhat by the withdrawal of one visitor, who has been in charge of finding homes and employment for about six and one-half years, and who has visited from 10 to 20 girls in addition to her other duties. These other duties have become so insistent this year that all her time has been absorbed by it.

A great deal of time and thought is put into locating the girl coming out of the school for the first time, in an effort to bridge the gap between the institution and the greater freedom and temptation outside. To provide each girl with the best possible chance means the use of every available resource and the exercise of judgment, intuition and imagination. The fact that many of the girls are incapable of sustained effort, or are too much of a responsibility for their employers or for their families, makes many changes necessary. Nevertheless, 87 girls

during the year completed a stay of at least a year in a place of employment, and of all the girls in homes or employment on Nov. 30, 1921, 46 had been in one place over a year.

Three hundred and sixty-five girls have been in housework positions during the year. Three hundred and eighty-seven homes have been used. There have been 197 new employment applications for girls, of which 180 have been looked up and 120 used.

There have been 133 investigations of the homes of the girls newly committed to the school. The following is a summary showing from what conditions the latter came: —

Of the 133 girls committed, 72 were living in their own homes and 7 in foster homes; 40 were runaways from their homes; 73 had had previous court records; 36 had been in other institutions; 36 came from homes where there were immoral influences; 56 had both parents living.

One hundred and ninety-three homes have been reinvestigated, because girls were ready to be paroled from the school, or had been petitioned for by parents or relatives. This added knowledge of developments in the family of the girl is of real value, not only if the girl goes home, but in the understanding of the relations of the girl to her family.

The problem of the girl at home is very different from that of the girl in a foster home, or one employed, for often it becomes the problem of the whole family. The relations between the girl and her visitor are different, for the girl naturally turns to her own people for sympathy, if not for advice. Often, in such cases, the visitor influences her girl through some receptive mother or sister.

Sometimes a girl thrives only at home with her own people; sometimes she is unable to stand up under the greater freedom allowed her at home. On Nov. 30, 1921, there were 103 girls in their own homes, and of those paroled for the first time during the year, 46 went directly to their homes or relatives.

Thirty-two girls have attended public schools, — 16 in high school, 12 in grammar school, 1 in normal school, 1 in an academy, and 2 in business college. No girl has been removed from a school because of misbehavior in school. There have been no cases of truancy. Eight of these girls have remained

in one home through the entire year; 6 are still in their first foster home; 5 have been entirely self-supporting during the year; and 6 have attended school from their own homes.

The public school teachers have been most kind and co-operative. The good behavior of the girls in the one high school which once refused to admit the Industrial School girl has won for the girls this year a cordial welcome.

The girls have shown remarkable progress, both in their studies and in the general formation of character. They have become normal, well-living, clean-minded girls, satisfied with the every-day pleasures and the every-day duties of life.

Fifty-eight girls with babies, or who were pregnant, have been in our care during the year. Twenty-three of the 58 girls were pregnant when committed to the school. In many instances their commitment could be avoided, principally because of their change of attitude after the birth of their children. This class of girls cannot be trained at the institution, and must be placed back in the community in about the same state of development as when committed. They are for the most part inefficient because of a lack of training, and present a difficult problem for the department.

Girls are returned to the school most reluctantly and only when our resources in the community are temporarily exhausted, or when the girl has become a menace to society. The reasons for return for serious cause may be roughly grouped under 5 heads, — immorality, stealing, running away, for medical treatment, and for training.

At the beginning of the year there were 41 girls at the school who had been returned. Of this number, 9 had been pregnant when committed and had been returned for training. There had been no mental examination in 5 instances. Twenty-eight out of the 36 examined were feeble-minded or psychopaths. Thirty-six of these girls have been placed.

Sixty-four girls have been returned to the school during the year, 8 for further training. Twenty-eight were taken out again before November 30, leaving 43 "returned girls" in the school. Of the 64 girls returned, 47 were examined mentally. Thirty-six of the 47 were feeble-minded or psychopaths. Of the 43 in the Industrial School at the end of the year, 33 had

been examined mentally and 23 were feeble-minded or psychopaths.

There are a large number of girls who have maintained themselves on a level of self-respect and efficiency which is most hopeful. One hundred and thirteen of the 365 girls employed at housework during the year have been entirely self-supporting throughout the year. Sixty-two girls, who have been employed at housework from three months to a year, have been entirely self-supporting during that time.

It is encouraging to note that \$2,317.16 more was deposited in the savings bank by the girls in 1921 than in 1920. On Nov. 30, 1921, there were 358 accounts of girls under twenty-one years, totaling \$12,977.80. Thirty girls during the year had accounts ranging from \$104.84 to \$320.10. Five had over \$200 earned and saved by themselves, and one had \$450.86 when she became twenty-one. This large sum included allotment money.

These figures are significant of the effort to inculcate habits of thrift. On the other hand, great emphasis is placed on wise spending, and girls are allowed to choose their own clothes as soon as they show signs of good judgment. The handling of their own money is a great incentive to the more thoughtful girls.

One of the most necessary services to be rendered to the girl on parole is the care of her health. Eyes, feet, throats and appendices are ever with us, clamoring for attention. During the year 540 visits have been made to the out-patient departments of hospitals. There have been 65 ward patients and 43 girls examined at the Psychopathic Hospital. Girls have consulted private doctors 54 times.

These visits to hospitals are so inevitably numerous that they are a great tax on the visitors' time, even when our devoted helper, Miss Field, is with us. During her long absence this last year we had the assistance of Mrs. Gould, who volunteered on certain mornings for a number of weeks, and during the vacation period the services of an extra visitor were secured temporarily. But with the increased number of girls the demands for hospital attention have necessarily increased, and the need for a regular worker becomes more insistent.

The only measure of success we know is the conduct of the girls when they pass out of the care of the trustees. Seventy-seven girls attained their majority, and 24 received honorable discharge for their constantly good behavior on parole.

Of the 101 who passed out of the trustees' care during the year, the conduct of 65 was good; of 6 was doubtful; of 4 was bad; and of 26 was unknown, because they were out of the State, runaways, or too recently out of an institution to determine which way they would turn.

A very clear need is the study of the personality — the body, the mind and the character — of all girls committed as delinquent to the care of the State, that treatment may be really intelligent and that its results may form the basis of the future action of the State. It is not enough to care for these girls as if they were children; the State needs to know of all of them if they are capable of growing up.

With the constantly increasing efficiency of the technique of the department, there has developed an unusually fine team spirit, so marked as to be worthy of comment. The constant demands of the girls upon the best one has to give are great mental and spiritual discipline to the workers, and serve to keep alight their enthusiasm.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH.

TABLE 45. — *Summary of certain phases of work of visitors of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Number of visits to girls in place	1,540
Number of visits to girls at home	535
Number of interviews with girls elsewhere (in office, at Industrial School, etc.)	2,366
Number of trips (to train, etc.) with girls	1,681
Number of trips to hospital with girls	763
Number of trips to private doctors with girls	53
Number of trips to dentists with girls	80
Number of homes visited and investigated	578
Number of homes visited with girl	40
Number of shopping trips with or for girls	653
Number of interviews with parents and relatives	2,427
Number of interviews with other people	4,493
Number of times runaways hunted	149
Number of places investigated	180
Number of visits to court	90
Number of visits at the Industrial School	92
Number of visits at other institutions	181
Number of errands (checking trunks, etc.)	474
Number of visits to public schools	25

TABLE 46. — *Status Nov. 30, 1921, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	102
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	15
On parole in families, earning wages	198
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives	6
Attending school, earning wages	18
Attending school, living at home	5
Out of State, in place	2
In hospitals	17
Married (subject to recall for cause)	69
Temporarily in House of the Good Shepherd	2
In private institution, out of State	1
Boarding temporarily	4

Left home or place, whereabouts unknown:

(a) This year	20
(b) Previously	20

Runaway from Industrial School, whereabouts unknown:

(a) This year	1
(b) Previously	2

482

In the school Nov. 30, 1921	285
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767

TABLE 47. — *Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1920	\$14,251 14
Cash received from savings to credit of 366 girls from Dec. 1, 1920, to Nov. 30, 1921	\$18,080 94
Cash received from parents or other relatives to credit of 13 girls	463 37
Cash received for trust funds	360 30
Cash received from other sources	274 39
Interest on deposits	697 33
By 1,443 deposits with the department	19,876 33
	\$34,127 47
Cash withdrawn by 365 girls	16,133 07
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1921	\$17,994 40

TABLE 48. — *Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

[Cash withdrawn on account of 365 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.]

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Clothing	245	\$7,928 45
Dentist	80	1,063 75
Doctors, medicine, glasses, etc.	84	539 27
To help at home	30	599 13
Board	123	926 17
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, and expenses in returning runaway wards.	89	277 20
Expenses for baby	24	474 21
Hospital	27	389 16
Overpaid wages, returned to employer	7	41 45
Christmas, vacations and spending money	32	181 73
To pay for articles or money stolen or destroyed	8	162 91
Schooling	4	75 75
Transferred to other institutions	4	32 22
To co-operative bank	1	37 44
Girls becoming of age	76	3,264 73
Trust accounts drawn for clothing and other expenses of babies	5	\$15,993 57
	—	139 50
	—	\$16,133 07

TABLE 49. — *Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1921.*

Salaries:		
Edith N. Burleigh, superintendent	\$2,016 13	
Visitors	16,256 11	
Clerks	3,889 35	
Extra clerks	535 24	
	<hr/>	\$22,696 83
Visitors:		
Travel	\$4,089 89	
Carriage hire	377 81	
	<hr/>	4,467 70
Office expenses:		
Advertising	\$55 05	
Postage	356 94	
Printing	399 07	
Stationery and office expenses	288 00	
Telephone and telegrams	817 14	
Rent	2,520 00	
Sundries	95 83	
	<hr/>	4,432 03
Total expended for administration and visiting . . .		<hr/> \$31,596 56
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$467 81	
Clothing	905 05	
Medicine and medical attendance (including dental work)	545 70	
Travel	715 57	
Miscellaneous	3 70	
	<hr/>	
Total expended for girls		<hr/> 2,637 83
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		<hr/> \$34,234 39

PART III

TRUST FUNDS

TRUST FUNDS.¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$5,957 45	\$24,200 00	\$30,157 45
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i>			
Income from investments . . . \$960 81			960 81
Securities matured, sold or transferred 5,000 00	5,960 81		
Securities purchased or transferred		11,500 00	
	\$11,918 26	\$35,700 00	\$31,118 26
<i>*Payments in 1920-21.</i>			
Securities purchased or transferred	11,500 00		
Securities matured, sold or transferred		5,000 00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$418 26	\$30,700 00	\$31,118 26
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Athol bonds		\$1,500 00	
Boston & Albany R.R. Co. certificates		300 00	
Columbus (Ohio) bond		11,500 00	
Everett bond		3,000 00	
New York bond		1,000 00	
West Brookfield bonds		1,000 00	
Worcester Trust Company		400 00	
Easthampton note		6,000 00	
Norwood note		6,000 00	
		\$30,700 00	
Cash on hand		418 26	
			\$31,118 26

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920		\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
No transactions in 1920-21.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1921		20,000 00	20,000 00
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. certificate		\$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds		5,000 00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate		1,000 00	
			\$20,000 00

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver-General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of trustees.

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$6,792 65		\$6,792 65
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i>			
Income from investments	1,735 04		1,735 04
	\$8,527 69		\$8,527 69
<i>Payments in 1920-21.</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	841 67		841 67
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$7,686 02		\$7,686 02
Cash on hand . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$7,686 02

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920 . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1920-21.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1921 . . . . .	. . . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Athol bonds . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$386 99	\$100 00	\$486 99
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i>			
Income from investments	61 20		61 20
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$448 19	\$100 00	\$548 19
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock . . . . .	. . . . .	\$100 00	
Cash on hand . . . . .	. . . . .	448 19	\$548 19

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1920		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1920-21.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1921		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bonds		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$83 05		\$83 05
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i>			
Income from investments	42 17		42 17
	\$125 22		\$125 22
<i>Payments in 1920-21.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls	62 68		62 68
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$62 54		\$62 54
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand			\$62 54

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1920-21.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1921		1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Middleborough bond		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$178 45		\$178 45
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i>			
Income from investments	43 73		43 73
	\$222 18		\$222 18
<i>Payments in 1920-21.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls	100 00		100 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$122 18		\$122 18
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand			\$122 18

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1920-21.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	1,000 00	1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Quincy bond	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance Nov. 30, 1920	\$41 50		\$41 50
<i>Receipts in 1920-21.</i>			
Income from investments	36 59		36 59
Balance Nov. 30, 1921	\$78 09		\$78 09
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand	\$78 09

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